

II

CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS (M.O.H.)
JOINT COMMITTEE

Annual Report Of The Medical Officer Of Health
for the year
1967

Thornbury Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Dursley Rural District

Stroud Urban District :

Stroud Rural District

I N D E X.

	<u>Page.</u>
Central Gloucestershire United Districts (M.O.H.) Committee	1
Introduction	3
The Environment in Danger	5
General Statistics	9
Vital Statistics	12
Infectious Disease	17
Tuberculosis	18
B. C. G. Programme	19
Mass Xray Survey	20
Vaccination and Immunisation	22
Dursley Physiotherapy Centre	27
Geriatric Clinic	28
National Assistance Act - Compulsory Removal...	28
Acknowledgements and Thanks	28
Housing and Slum Clearance (Composite table)...	29
Environmental Details:	
Thornbury Rural District	31
Dursley Rural District	45
Stroud Rural District	73
Nailsworth Urban District	95
Stroud Urban District	109

THE CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS
(MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH)
JOINT COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

B. V. Prout, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. P. E. Parker.

Clerk:

J. L. Judd, Esq., D.P.A.

REPRESENTATIVES 1968/69.

Thornbury:

The Rev. W. F. Burlton.
Dr. D.H.Fox.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.
Mrs. P.J.O.Wells.

Dursley:

Miss J.M.Benton.
Mrs. M.M.Milner.
B. V. Prout, Esq.

Stroud Rural:

Mrs. V.M.E.Chapple.
W. England, Esq.
Mrs. N.M.Regel.
Mrs. K.A.Tincker.

Nailsworth:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Stroud Urban:

Mrs. L. M. Fern.
A.L.Fitches, Esq.
Mrs. P. E. Parker.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the Health Departments for 1967. This Report sets out the statistics for your Districts in the same tables as previously, with one or two omissions, which seem perhaps not to be particularly informative.

This year I have also tried to make the Report shorter and less verbose by cutting out all unnecessary writing; the figures are there but perhaps not the usual discourse about them. Instead, I have invited the Chief Public Health Inspectors to write an article on any topic which they felt would be of particular interest to Councils. I would particularly commend to your attention the articles on Waste Disposal, Housing Standards, and on Atmospheric Pollution.

When presenting the Reports to the individual Councils I will take the opportunity of commenting on any aspects of the figures to which I would draw particular attention, and I, therefore, hope that the Report will be of value and of interest to Councillors.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere thanks to all the Chairmen, Committees and Councillors who have supported me and helped me throughout the year, and I also say thank you to the staff of all the Public Health Departments upon whose loyal co-operation I so ably depend.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. A. HANSEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29095694>

The Environment in danger.

It is about a century ago since Swinburne wrote this following materialistic boast:

"Thou art smitten, oh Lord, thou art smitten,
Thy death be upon thee, oh God,
And the lovesong of earth as thou diest
Resounds to the wind of her wings.
Glory to Man in the highest
For Man is the Master of things."

If that is how the world looked then how much more would it appear to be so to-day if one looks at it in that way. The unfortunate thing is that man gave no heed to the hidden warning in this observation of Swinburne's.

To a large extent, man is the master of things to-day, but because he has not grasped the significance of that mastery in many aspects he makes a sorry mess of his affairs.

Until the eighteenth century, man was still affected by the environment in a Darwinian fashion; resistance to disease was a genetic advantage, mental skill another, and strength of character to overcome adversity a clear advantage in the race not for the top but the race for very survival; to-day, however, the situation is entirely different.

Diseases are defeated by antibiotics, not by human resistances. Physical and mental defects are no bar to survival or even to reproduction. Lack of ability and lack of energy to apply that ability to the full is no longer a deterrent to survival; in fact, we live and reproduce in a situation that is independent of the natural environment, because we are capable of controlling that environment, or of neutralising its effects upon us.

Howsoever, by our understanding of the causation of disease we have eliminated the organisms of plague, cholera, rabies and smallpox from the English environment. By our science of agriculture we have eliminated the salt meat diet that bedevilled our winters. By the development of immunisation we have eliminated diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and whooping cough from the common disease spectrum of the country. Knowledge of metabolism and of deficiency diseases has eliminated the scurvy and other avitaminoses conditions that used to affect man under various conditions in the past. The effects of cold and damp are neutralised by our sophisticated clothing and housing, and extremes of physical exertion, although possibly still indulged in for pleasure, have for most people been replaced by mechanical aids. The pressure of the natural environment upon man has been removed. He is creating his own external media.

The price of these benefits accruing on the one hand, however, has often been a disadvantage on the other. Thus the availability of transport has produced the diseases of modern sedentary man. Industrialisation has led to pollution of water, soil and atmosphere. The survival of the unfit has presented society with formidable problems. As his progress has marched forward, haphazardly and uncontrolled, it has become apparent that almost every step forward has been accompanied by damage to our environment.

One of the first fruits of the Industrial Revolution was the improved standards of living for some, improved nutrition and a marked fall in the death rate. This led to the first phase of our population explosion, and, as a result of this explosion, we had the slums of the nineteenth century built. To-day, once more, in an affluent post war society, where young people can obtain social security at an early age, we have had an upsurge of the birth rate unrelated to any rise in the death rate, and, consequently, a dramatic and decisive increase in our population. The population in Great Britain is growing at about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum at present.

Bit by bit and haphazardly, man realized the environmental damage that was being caused by his own activities and we had the consequential attempts to minimise those disadvantages. Early legislation was directed towards the elimination of public health nuisances, but, although this type of legislation has been on the Statute Books for a century, fresh nuisances still arise, and, instead of foresight, we still have to rely on an uphill struggle to clear up and mitigate a nuisance after it has occurred. Thus, with the more recent development of poultry keeping by intensive methods we have had repeated incidents of pollution of the environment by liquid or by waste material from this agricultural industry. The various metal industries producing the necessary products for our sophisticated society still continue to pollute sewers and water channels from time to time with effluents that cause society profound difficulty in their waste disposal schemes, and also pose grave problems in the maintenance of a pure and wholesome water supply. Chemical factories needed to supply fertilisers to support our growing population nevertheless cause problems of atmospheric pollution. The atomic energy establishments producing the electricity required by society nevertheless present us with problems of waste disposal, and the need for radiological protection.

Innumerable instances could be given of the ways in which science and industry have helped to emancipate man from dependence on his primitive environment and probably in parallel equal instances could be given of the pollution and development of fresh hazards to man as a result of these processes. So far these processes have proceeded with very little control, even to-day we are still seeing new procedures being developed, or factories designed to serve a new need, only to find that subsequently some new environmental hazard appears for which we had not planned a suitable protection. Then follows the familiar pattern of the battle of interests; the protagonists of the new product seeing its value to society as a justification for perhaps a limited and local environmental disturbance, while the local interest see the disadvantage as of equal, if not greater, importance. Eventually, a compromise is reached, perhaps,

although often it may take years. We have of this the example of the development of noise nuisances in the Stroud area, and the atmospheric pollution problems in the Severnside area.

These recurring difficulties result because man has not recognised the responsibility that follows from his mastery over his own environment. We have not, even yet, seen the implication or the significance of Swinburne's poem. If man is the master of things and the controller of his physical destiny in the world then the first thing he needs to decide is what sort of environment he wants for himself and his fellow human beings. Secondly, he must set up the necessary machinery to achieve this end and protect it. No overall attack on this problem has, as yet been made, although tentatively some aspects of it have been tackled now and then from time to time.

We have evolved some basic housing standards which, culminating in the Parker Morris standards, set a pattern for physical comfort within the home as regards space, warmth and light. We have had much research into diet and accept some basic standards of nutrition. The play space necessary for schools and day nurseries is defined by Act of Parliament. We have tried, in part, to contain the motor car, although we still allow it to kill 7,000 people a year. We have standards for water and sewage work effluents; we have maximum permissible discharge standards for gaseous liquid and radioactive factory effluents. We have some figures for population densities and some standards of control of the light of building, layout and zoning of industry and domestic areas.

When listed like that, it is easy to feel a certain complacency; to feel that perhaps we are taking care of our environment and that not much further action is needed. All this, however, although seeming to imply a detailed control, is largely vitiated by two factors; first, there is no overall definition of what should be our standard for the people of this country, there is no plan to which we work and no goal which we are aiming at; secondly, the control of our environment is vested in so many different boards and authorities so that there is no cohesion and no concerted plan.

It is perhaps as well to consider this second point first, because unless there is one overall responsible authority then we cannot work towards the development of a standard with any hope of maintaining it. Thus, at present, some factory pollution is the responsibility of the Alkali Works Inspector, some of the Public Health Department. Atomic waste discharges are controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Factory development and housing is controlled by Planning Authorities, the County Councils, but the control of noise is in the hands of District Councils. The overall planning is a County function, but housing is a District Council function. Housing standards are laid down by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Trunk Roads are controlled by the Ministry of Transport, but housing in relation to these roads is developed by the District Councils. Air fields and the activities thereon are controlled by the Ministry of Aviation, but the people who live in the neighbourhood are in the hands

of Local Authorities, and so on. Environmental control should be the responsibility of one authority.

When that is achieved, we can then turn to the first point and define our standards. We should have guide lines as to what an individual has the right to expect from his environment. Proceeding from our Parker Morris standards we must continue outside the house to find the amount of air space an individual needs under different conditions and have standards for atmospheric pollution and noise pollution in a domestic environment for him to consider his basic needs for recreation, transport, shopping and so on. We need standards for housing density and some relationship of the size of green belt areas and the size of the urban development they are supposed to contain. Regional planning for the total development that is to occur in a region is obviously essential, but the detailed environmental control to a standard should be the job of the District Councils.

Some work towards achieving such standards is the basic monitoring that is already going on in certain of our Districts, thus we are already beginning to build up a pattern of acceptable noise levels, and also a pattern of atmospheric pollution within our Rural and Urban Districts.

With the changes imminent in Local Government this seems to me to be a time when we should be particularly concerned with the protection of our environment, because unless the new authorities are given the right powers to enable them to protect the environment in which we live, the pressure of our greatly expanding population will destroy the amenities that make life worth living.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE CENTRAL AREA.

TABLE 1.

	Central Area.	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Area of District	126,800 acres	60,746 acres	26,639 acres	35,038 acres	1,598 acres	2,779 acres
Estimated Population (mid-1967)	111,030	39,060	20,310	29,270	3,840	18,550
Number of inhabited properties	37,418	12,123	6,968	10,446	1,460	6,421
Number of inhabitants per property.	2.96	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.63	2.89
Rateable value at 31/12/67	£3,840,791	£1,399,066	£576,900	£975,218	£131,907	£757,700
Sum represented by ld. Rate	£16,121 approx.	£6,310	£2,273	£4,000	£514	£3,024
Number of Council Houses	8,723	3,002	1,743	2,000	292	1,686
Number of Requisitioned Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Council Houses (last year's figures in brackets)	23.3 (22.5)	24.7 (26.3)	25.0 (25.3)	19.1 (18.3)	20.0 (21.3)	26.3 (25.5)

POPULATIONS OF DISTRICTS:

TABLE 2.

Year	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
1931	75,058	18,059	13,217	27,402	3,127	8,364
1951	89,185	25,848	16,985	26,790	3,632	15,930
1961	96,670	30,900	18,320	27,390	3,710	17,360
1962	99,140	30,970	18,650	28,200	3,700	17,620
1963	99,916	31,500	18,970	27,886	3,760	17,800
1964	103,610	33,940	19,260	28,620	3,760	18,030
1965	106,120	35,690	19,650	28,790	3,760	18,230
1966	109,050	37,900	19,980	29,030	3,790	18,350
1967	111,030	39,060	20,310	29,270	3,840	18,550
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EACH INTERVAL:						
1931 - 1951	5% (.5% per annum)	43% (2.1% per annum)	29% (1.4% per annum)	No increase	16% (0.8% per annum)	1.6% (0.08% per annum)
1951 - 1961	8% (.8% per annum)	20.2% (2% per annum)	8% (.8% per annum)	3% (0.3% per annum)	2% (0.2% per annum)	9% (0.9% per annum)
1961 - 1962	2.5% per annum	4% per annum	1.8% per annum	3% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1962 - 1963	0.8% per annum	10.7% per annum	1.8% per annum	No increase	2% per annum	1.1% per annum
1963 - 1964	3.6% per annum	7.7% per annum	2.5% per annum	2.5% per annum	No increase	1.5% per annum
1964 - 1965	2.4% per annum	4.9% per annum	1.9% per annum	0.6% per annum	No increase	1.1% per annum
1965 - 1966	2.6% per annum	5.8% per annum	1.6% per annum	0.8% per annum	0.7% per annum	0.6% per annum
1966 - 1967	1.8% per annum	5.2% per annum	1.2% per annum	0.8% per annum	1.3% per annum	1.1% per annum

TYPES OF INHABITED PROPERTIES:

TABLE 3.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Houses	35,257	11,073	6,550	9,988	1,401	6,245
Farms	1,256	784	169	274	5	24
Houses and Shops	585	190	127	136	38	94
Public Houses	239	67	40	78	11	43
Hotels & Boarding Houses	9	9				
Caravans	322	60	82	160	5	15
TOTAL:	37,668	12,183	6,968	10,636	1,460	6,421
Percentage served by mains water		98%	99%	95%	97.8%	99.6%
Percentage served by mains sewer, and Council properties discharging into small Disposal Plants.		74%	21.8%	78.75%	85.2%	98%

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000:

TABLE 4.

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Willesdworth	Stroud Urban
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births.	18.3	16	14	29	14	27	9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births.	12.5	10.1	11	12	10	11	9
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 total live births	10.8	8.7	8	12	10	11	9
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births.	25.4	18.5	26	20	27	14	14

TOTAL BIRTHS IN ALL AREAS:

TABLE 5.

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Births:</u>	832,000 (estimated)	2,176	912	341	501	73	349
Male		1,155	466	178	281	43	187
Female		1,021	446	163	220	30	162
<u>Legitimate Births:</u>							
Total:		2,059	853	326	467	70	329
Male		1,081	433	172	261	41	174
Female		978	420	154	206	29	155
<u>Illegitimate Births:</u>							
Total:		131	59	15	34	3	20
Male		74	33	6	20	2	13
Female		57	26	9	14	1	7
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> % of total Live Births		6.0%	6.4%	4.4%	6.7%	4.1%	5.7%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	17.2	19.51	23.3	16.8	17.1	19.0	18.8
Comparability Factor			0.93	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.04
Corrected Birth Rate			21.67	18.48	18.81	22.42	19.55

TABLE SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY (Under one Year)

TABLE 6.

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
<u>Total Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year	15,267	35	13	10	7	2	3
" 1 month		22	10	4	5	-	3
" 1 week		19	7	4	5	-	3
<u>Legitimate Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year		29	11	8	6	1	3
" 1 month		18	8	3	4	-	3
" 1 week		15	5	3	4	-	3
<u>Illegitimate Infant Deaths</u>							
Under 1 year		6	2	2	1	1	-
" 1 month		4	2	1	1	-	-
" 1 week		4	2	1	1	-	-
<u>Still Births</u>							
Total	12,500	32	17	3	9	1	2
Legitimate		28	15	2	8	1	2
Illegitimate		4	2	1	1	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.8	14.4	18.6	8.8	17.9	13.7	5.7

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE per 1,000 Population:

TABLE 7.

	England & Wales	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
Total Deaths	542,519	1,125	306	210	351	41	217
Male Deaths		569	170	112	174	19	94
Female Deaths		556	136	98	177	22	123
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid- year population		10.13	7.8	10.3	12.0	10.7	11.7
Comparability Factor			1.38	1.07	0.93	0.95	0.77
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population.	11.2		10.76	11.02	11.16	10.17	9.00

CAUSES OF DEATH:

TABLE 8.

	Thornbury			Dursley			Stroud R.			Nailsworth			Stroud U.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	3	2	5	4	1	5	-	4	4	-	1	1	1	2	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm of Lung & Bronchus	15	2	17	12	1	13	-	11	13	1	1	2	4	2	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	4	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	7	7	-	1	1	2	2	2
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	14	24	8	8	16	17	16	33	2	2	4	15	11	26
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	11	24	35	9	26	35	24	34	58	1	3	4	11	26	37
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	41	26	67	24	9	33	57	32	89	4	3	7	19	9	28
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	2	4	1	8	9	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease	23	15	38	14	13	27	15	31	46	1	3	4	18	23	41
21. Other Circulatory Disease	8	9	17	6	-	6	11	7	18	2	-	2	2	6	8
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	13	12	25	8	12	20	7	10	17	-	4	5	8	4	12
24. Bronchitis	6	1	7	3	-	3	4	-	4	-	1	1	3	1	4
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	15	11	26	6	4	10	7	11	18	-	-	-	6	19	25
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	5	2	7	4	1	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	3
34. All other accidents	5	5	10	4	2	6	4	7	11	-	-	-	2	3	5
35. Suicide	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	170	136	306	112	98	210	174	177	351	19	22	41	94	123	217

TABLE 2.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban	Central Area
Measles	616	156	391	113	194	1,470
Scarlet Fever	11	5	1	1	2	20
Whooping Cough	5	-	1	-	4	10
Pneumonia	-	-	1	4	2	7
Erysipelas	5	-	2	2	-	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	4	5	2	15
Dysentery	20	3	-	-	-	23
Rubella	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis (P.I.)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	662	165	400	125	205	1,557

(i)	<u>PULMONARY:</u>	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
	0 - 14 years	1 } 1 - }	- } - - }	1 } 1 - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	15 - 24 years	2 } 5 3 }	- } 1 1 }	- } - - }	1 } 3 2 }	- } - - }	1 } 1 - }
	25 - 44 years	3 } 7 4 }	- } 1 1 }	- } 1 1 }	1 } 2 1 }	- } - - }	2 } 3 1 }
	45 - 64 years	2 } 6 4 }	- } 3 3 }	1 } 1 - }	- } - - }	1 } 2 1 }	- } - - }
	65 years and over	5 } 6 1 }	- } 1 1 }	3 } 3 - }	2 } 2 - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	Age not known	1 } 1 - }	1 } 1 - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	TOTAL	14 } 26 12 }	1 } 7 6 }	5 } 6 1 }	4 } 7 3 }	1 } 2 1 }	3 } 4 1 }
(ii)	<u>NON-PULMONARY:</u>						
	0 - 14 years	1 } 1 - }	- } - - }	1 } 1 - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	15 - 24 years	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	25 - 44 years	- } 1 1 }	- } - - }	- } 1 1 }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	45 - 64 years	1 } 2 1 }	- } - - }	- } - - }	1 } 2 1 }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	65 years and over	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	Age not known	- } 1 1 }	- } 1 1 }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }	- } - - }
	TOTAL	2 } 5 3 }	- } 1 1 }	1 } 2 1 }	1 } 2 1 }	- } - - }	- } - - }

TUBERCULOSIS - SUMMARY OF POSITION at 31st December, 1967.

TABLE 11.

	Central Area	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
On Register at <u>31/12/66</u> :						
Pulmonary	434 } 557	118 } 162	58 } 74	130 } 165	9 } 11	119 } 145
Non-Pulmonary	123 }	44 }	16 }	35 }	2 }	26 }
New Cases:						
Pulmonary	13 } 17	- } -	6 } 8	5 } 7	2 } 2	- } -
Non-Pulmonary	4 }	- }	2 }	2 }	- }	- }
Transfers - In:						
Pulmonary	13 } 14	7 } 8	- } -	2 } 2	- } -	4 } 4
Non-Pulmonary	1 }	1 }	- }	- }	- }	- }
Total Removals:						
Pulmonary	47 } 59	18 } 20	5 } 7	7 } 11	- } -	17 } 21
Non-Pulmonary	12 }	2 }	2 }	4 }	- }	4 }
On Register at <u>31/12/67</u> :						
Pulmonary	413 } 529	107 } 150	59 } 75	130 } 163	11 } 13	106 } 128
Non-Pulmonary	116 }	43 }	16 }	33 }	2 }	22 }

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. PROGRAMME in Schools:

TABLE 12.

	No. invited	No. acceptances	Positive	Negative	B.C.G. Vac.	Strong Positive
Central Area	1,774	1,619	155 (10.4% of those tested)	1,331	1,312	16
County	6,665	5,963	827 (15.5% of those tested)	4,523	4,476	63

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY:

Session held at:	Number Surveyed			Abnormalities detected		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
<u>May Lane Bus Station, Dursley.</u> (Public)	193	280	473 *			
* includes 27 referred by G.Ps.						
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis				-	1	1
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	-	1
Bronchial Carcinoma				1	-	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				1	1	2
<u>Bedford Street Car Park, Stroud.</u> (Public)	801	1,125	1,926 *			
* includes 363 referred by G.Ps.						
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	2	3
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				3	1	4
Bronchial Carcinoma				1	1	2
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				6	2	8
Bronchiectasis				-	2	2
Bacterial & Virus Infections of Lungs				1	1	2
Bronchitis & Emphysema				1	-	1
<u>Other Abnormalities:</u>						
Eosinophilia Infiltration				1	-	1
Pleural Thickening				3	1	4
Pulmonary Fibrosis				1	-	1
Cases for whom we have as yet no diagnosis				1	-	1
<u>H.M. Prison, Leyhill:</u>	104	4	108			
<u>Universal Asbestos Ltd., Chalford:</u>	233	11	244			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				1	-	1
Cor Pulmonale				1	-	1
Old Fibrosis				1	-	1
<u>Archway School: Stroud:</u>	144	96	240			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				-	1	1
Congenital Cardiac Lesion				-	1	1
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				-	1	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema				1	-	1

Session held at:	Number Surveyed			Abnormalities detected		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
<u>Newman Hender Ltd., Woodchester:</u>	447	112	559			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				5	-	5
Acquired Cardiac Lesion				2	-	2
Pneumoconiosis				4	-	4
Bronchiectasis				1	-	1
Bronchitis & Emphysema				2	-	2
Abnormality of the Diaphragm				1	-	1
<u>Other Abnormalities:</u>						
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax				1	-	1
Pleural Thickening				1	-	1
<u>Benson's Tools Ltd., Brimscombe:</u>	115	84	199			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Healed Pulmonary Tuberculosis				1	-	1
Pneumonitis				1	-	1
Bronchitis				1	-	1
<u>Other Abnormalities:</u>						
Foreign Bodies				1	-	1
Pleural Thickening				1	-	1
<u>Nuclear Power Station, Oldbury-on-Severn:</u>	164	9	173			
<u>Abnormalities detected:</u>						
Pleurisy				1	-	1
<u>Nuclear Power Station, Berkeley:</u>	216	20	236	-	-	-
Number examined in Central Area:	2,417	1,741	4,158	49	15	64
" " Gloucestershire:	14,896	10,917	25,813	340	151	491

SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Year ended 31st December, 1967.

TABLE 13.

District	Under 1 year		1 year		2 - 4 years		5 - 14 years		15 years plus		Total	
	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.	Vac.	Re-vac.
Thornbury	30(25)	-	451(369)	1(1)	114(98)	11(11)	18(18)	33(33)	-	2(2)	613(510)	47(47)
Dursley	20(20)	-	125(125)	-	28(28)	-	12(12)	8(8)	-	-	185(185)	8(8)
Stroud Rural	28(15)	-	158(83)	-	47(30)	8(8)	4(4)	12(12)	1(1)	-	238(133)	20(20)
Nailsworth	13(13)	-	31(31)	-	4(4)	-	2(2)	-	-	-	50(50)	-
Stroud Urban	11(7)	-	98(43)	-	26(15)	1(1)	-	1(1)	-	-	135(65)	2(2)
Total in Central Area	102(80)	-	863(651)	1(1)	219(175)	20(20)	36(36)	54(54)	1(1)	2(2)	1221(943)	77(77)
Total in County	322(202)	-	4055(2267)	7(5)	1087(666)	62(54)	170(145)	387(279)	5(5)	11(11)	5639(3785)	467(349)

Figures in brackets denote done at L.A. Clinics and are included in the totals.

PRIMARY INJECTIONS	Under 1 year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 - 7 years		Under 16 years		TOTAL	
	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.
Thornbury	-	-	188	161	20	10	7	-	9	1	-	-	224	172
Dursley	-	-	82	50	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	52
Stroud Rural	-	-	64	126	5	2	5	2	5	2	-	-	79	132
Nailsworth	-	-	23	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	5
Stroud Urban	-	-	40	97	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	43	101
Central Area	-	-	397	439	34	15	13	4	15	4	-	-	459	462
Total in County excluding Cheltenham Boro.	-	-	1665	1999	137	77	43	35	50	15	5	-	1900	2126

BOCSTER INJECTIONS														
	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.
Thornbury	-	-	117	98	184	110	26	14	76	7	14	-	417	229
Dursley	-	-	38	29	60	35	7	9	32	3	5	-	142	76
Stroud Rural	-	-	22	107	40	156	5	23	39	12	5	1	111	299
Nailsworth	-	-	7	5	18	5	-	1	12	-	-	-	37	11
Stroud Urban	-	-	29	58	34	81	5	12	11	3	5	-	84	154
Central Area	-	-	213	297	336	387	43	59	170	25	29	1	791	769
Total in County Excluding Cheltenham Boro.	-	-	720	1198	1318	1780	218	185	699	102	126	2	3081	3267

TABLE 15.

TETANUS IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended the 31st December, 1967.

PRIMARY INJECTIONS.	Under 1 year		1 year		2 years		3 years		4 - 7 years		Under 16 years		TOTAL	
	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.	G.P.	L.A.
Thornbury	-	-	197 (1)	167	20	11	8	2	12	29	14 (13)	45 (5)	251 (14)	254 (5)
Dursley	-	-	85	51	7	3	2 (1)	-	5 (4)	7	29 (29)	24 (17)	128 (34)	85 (17)
Stroud Rural	-	-	64	130	5	3	5	3	8 (1)	22 (3)	8 (8)	33 (28)	90 (9)	191 (31)
Nailsworth	-	-	23	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	6 (6)	9 (9)	30 (6)	16 (9)
Stroud Urban	-	-	40	100	2	2	1	2	2 (1)	19	4 (4)	31 (28)	49 (5)	154 (28)
Central Area	-	-	409 (1)	453	35	19	16 (1)	7	27 (6)	79 (3)	61 (60)	142 (87)	548 (68)	700 (90)
Total in County ex. Cheltenham Bor.	-	-	1686 (2)	2041	141 (1)	91	48 (3)	45	76 (15)	506 (12)	255 (247)	506 (334)	2206 (268)	3189 (346)
BOCSTER INJECTIONS.														
Thornbury	-	-	122	104	199 (1)	118	28	16	166 (4)	510	50 (11)	427 (2)	565 (16)	1175 (2)
Dursley	-	-	39	29	60	37	12 (5)	12	50 (5)	324	57 (42)	345	218 (52)	747
Stroud Rural	-	-	22	107	42	157	7 (2)	24	55 (5)	362	28 (17)	217 (3)	154 (24)	867 (3)
Nailsworth	-	-	7	5	20 (2)	5	1 (1)	1	22 (2)	30	16 (11)	31 (1)	66 (16)	72 (1)
Stroud Urban	-	-	29	59	34	82	6	12	23	237	14 (6)	196 (3)	106 (6)	586 (3)
Central Area	-	-	219	304	355 (4)	399	54 (8)	65	316 (16)	1463	165 (87)	1216 (9)	1109 (114)	3447 (9)
Total in County ex. Cheltenham Bor.	-	-	749	1233	1393 (7)	1867 (1)	249 (12)	247	1285 (46)	5387 (7)	632 (305)	4393 (52)	4308 (370)	13127 (60)

The figures in brackets are for Tetanus only and are included in the Totals.

PRIMARY INJECTIONS	Under 1 year			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 - 7 years			Under 16 years			Total		
	D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q		
	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q
Thornbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dursley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stroud R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nailsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stroud U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total in County exc. Cheltenham Bor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

'D' = Diphtheria. 'T' = Triple Antigen. 'Q' = Quadruple. 'D/T' = Diphtheria/Tetanus.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - INJECTIONS for year ended 31st December, 1967.

TABLE 17.

BOOSTER INJECTIONS	Under 1 year			1 year			2 years			3 years			4 - 7 years			Under 16 years			Total		
	D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q			D T Q		
	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q	D	T	Q
Thornbury	-	-	-	-	117	-	5	184	-	14	26	-	2	76	-	86	14	-	25	417	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	98	-	6	110	-	8	14	-	2	7	-	503	-	-	425	229	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	944	-
Dursley	-	-	-	-	37	-	1	60	1	-	7	-	-	32	-	13	5	-	10	141	1
G.P.	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	35	-	2	9	-	3	3	-	321	16	-	345	76	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671	-
Stroud R.	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	40	-	2	5	-	-	39	-	11	5	-	6	111	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	107	-	-	156	-	1	23	-	1	12	-	350	27	1	213	299	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Nailsworth	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	-	5	37	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	30	9	-	30	11	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-
Stroud U.	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	34	-	-	5	-	1	11	-	12	2	5	3	84	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	81	-	1	12	-	2	3	-	234	28	-	193	154	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	-
Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area	-	-	-	-	212	-	6	336	1	16	43	-	3	170	-	130	2	-	49	2	1
G.P.	-	-	-	-	297	-	6	387	-	12	59	-	6	25	-	1438	85	1	1206	89	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	769	-
Total in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
County ex.	-	-	-	-	1	719	29	1318	1	68	218	-	19	4	699	540	4	126	201	9	1
Cheltenham	-	-	-	-	1198	-	35	1780	-	86	185	-	62	16	102	5278	285	2	4339	301	-
Bor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3267	-
G.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	857	-
L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9800	-

'D' = Diphtheria.

'T' = Triple Antigen.

'Q' = Quadruple.

'D/T' = Diphtheria/Tetanus

DURSLEY PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE.

The following Report on the work of the above Centre has been kindly supplied by Mr. G.C.Brown, Physiotherapist-in-charge:

"During the year 611 patients made 6,331 attendances and received a total of 12,246 treatments.

There were 539 new cases and 72 remained under treatment from 1966. The average weekly number of patients was 70 and attendances were 120.

Comparison with the figures for 1966 shows a decrease of 24 new cases and of 332 treatments, but an increase of 243 attendances.

Of the total number treated 125 were private patients, referred by their own Doctors and Consultants, 13 were treated under the arrangement existing with the Dursley and Cam Football Clubs, and the remaining 473 cases, under the National Health Service by arrangement with the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The National Health Service patients were referred by the Consultants at the Hospitals in Gloucester, Stroud, Standish, Tetbury, Berkeley, Bristol, Bath, Southmead, Frenchay, Cossham and Winford, the Orthopaedic Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley, and the Ministry of Pensions.

Of these, the greatest number of 244 were referred through the Gloucester Hospital Groups and show an increase of 10, the second largest group of 113 were referred through the Bristol Hospital Group, a decrease of 22. There were 15 cases referred from the Clinic at Norman Hill, Dursley. The remaining 166 were referred from the other Hospitals listed.

At the three weekly evening Clinics, 35 new cases made 418 attendances and received 804 treatments.

A study of the analysis of conditions treated shows that yet again the spinal joint conditions were the largest number followed by injuries of all kinds, and the arthritic conditions in that order.

A feature of note is the increase in the number of arthritic hip cases now treated by surgical methods, which involves both pre and post operative physiotherapy to obtain the maximum restoration of functional activity.

Equipment remains in good condition, the only item of major significance purchased during the year was a wax arm bath.

Transportation of patients has been satisfactory, both by ambulance and the hospital car service. Both means are essential to maintain efficient service for those patients living in the scattered rural areas without adequate public transport services.

During the year 89 loans were made through the Medical Loan Service."

Classification of Conditions treated at the Dursley Physiotherapy
Clinic during 1967.

Arthritic	58	Foot	24
Spinal	179	Chest	6
Hip	7	Cerebral	10
Elbow	5	Neurological	40
Gynaecological	5	Miscellaneous	5
Skin	7	Injuries Major	5
Shoulder	22	Ear, Nose & Throat ...	18
Deformities	6	Injuries Minor	58
Knee	34	Fractures	49

GERIATRIC CLINIC AT DURSLEY.
("Over 65" Clinic)

Individual attendances	45
Total attendances	394
Average attendance per person	8.7

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.
COMPULSORY REMOVAL.

During the year action was taken in two cases under the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND THANKS.

Once again I would like to record my gratitude and thanks to all those who have given specialist help and advice whenever it was needed by myself and the various Public Health Departments.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Position as at 31st December, 1967.

	Thornbury	Dursley	Stroud Rural	Nailsworth	Stroud Urban
(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955).	809	234	450	120	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice.	613	275	448	68	301
(c) Total number of unfit houses.	1,422	509	898	188	675
(d) Number of houses demolished.	204	218	328	11	344
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished.	244	136	293	83	146
(f) Number of houses made fit. (Including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	697	93	277	22	143
(g) Total number dealt with to date.	1,145	447	898	120	633
(h) Percentage of total dealt with.	95.8%	88%	100% of original programme.	63.8%	93.8%

THORNBURY
RURAL DISTRICT.

THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

D. J. Winstone, Esq. J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

J. L. Judd, Esq., D.P.A.

COUNCILLORS:

L.W. Bosisto, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq.
The Rev. W.F. Burlton.
Miss M. Chamberlayne.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ducie.
C. W. Dyde, Esq.
C. H. England, Esq.
W. Fowler, Esq.
Dr. D.H. Fox.
C.H.T. Goscombe, Esq.
A.P. Gough, Esq.
R. J. Green, Esq.
R. J. Gwinnell, Esq.
Mrs. M. Haddrell.
Mrs. T. Hinchey.
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.
G. James, Esq.
Mrs. J.I. James.
Major E.K. Judd.

S. R. Luce, Esq.
Miss M.E. Mace.
L.A. Osborne, Esq.
R.E. Pawsey, Esq.
D.H.L. Pearce, Esq.
Mrs. W. M. Pearce.
F. W. Perry, Esq.
E.R.G. Porter, Esq.
R.W.D. Pullin, Esq.
W.H. Richards, Esq.
G. K. Singleton, Esq.
J. Spratt, Esq. J.P.
Major R.D. Stump.
A. J. Sweet, Esq.
Mrs. O. D. Trump.
W. J. H. Tully.
Mrs. P.J.O. Wells.
J. Whelpton, Esq.
Mrs. F.C.M. Williams.
D.J. Winstone, Esq., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

F. W. Perry, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

The Rev. W. F. Burlton

Miss M. Chamberlayne.
C. W. Dyde, Esq.
Dr. D.H. Fox.
F. G. Hopkins, Esq.
G. James, Esq.

S. R. Luce, Esq.
J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
W. J. H. Tully, Esq.
J. Whelpton, Esq.
D. J. Winstone, Esq., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:
(As at December, 1967.)

Medical Officer of Health:	R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	R. Huntington, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	F. Rummens, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspectors:	G. E. Brown, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. A. G. Watmore, M.A.P.H.I.
Technical Assistant and Meat Inspector:	M. A. Raynor.
Articled Pupil:	M. J. Woodward.
Rodent Officer:	H. Poole.
Rodent Operator:	N. J. Rogers.
Public Health Department Clerks:	Mrs. J. Clarke. Miss M. Thorpe.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in once again submitting my Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the District. This is the thirty-second report with which I have been associated.

There has been a steady development of the District, with a continuing increase of population. While there have been no outstanding changes in the general conditions, steady and continuous progress has been made in the general environmental health aspects.

The conditions in respect of the various aspects are referred to more particularly under their specific headings.

Of all the matters with which this Report deals, the problem of Camping, Caravanning and Gipsies deserves particular mention. From the statistics, it will be found that there are approximately 1,000 caravans and chalets in the Rural District. By far the greatest number of these are located in the Severn Beach area, and the majority of these are for "seasonal use". The classification of "seasonal use" must not be taken to imply the use for holiday accommodation in the usually accepted sense, as they are frequently used by the same families throughout the season as their only residence albeit of a sub-standard type. Other principal licensed sites exist at Patchway, Thornbury, Berkeley and Aust where all the year occupation is permitted. In each of these categories specific problems arise.

The Council's inability to finalise a proposal to acquire the sites at Severn Beach, with a view to reducing the numbers, and correct the imbalance of population, coupled with the decision not to insist upon compliance with the Conditions of the Licence has resulted in many unsatisfactory features. During the year one site provided in connection with the construction of the Nuclear Power Station was steadily run down and finally closed by the operators at the instigation of the Council and Planning Authority. The two large sites at Patchway and Berkeley, and the Council owned site in Thornbury are operated and maintained satisfactorily. The conditions of the remaining site at Thornbury, and the site at Aust, are below the desirable standard, chiefly due to the limited life allowed by the Planning Authority.

It is obvious that with the continuing rise in the cost of Housing and housing rents that demand in this District for Caravans as Homes, will continue. It, therefore, appears to me to be folly to continue to give short term planning approval for some of these sites which are strategically satisfactorily located, unless the Planners are prepared to select other alternative sites. The Ministry has consistently advocated a more enlightened view towards camping by the granting - in suitable cases - of permanent approval.

Approval for even 10 or 15 years, would at least make it economically feasible to develop a site to a reasonably satisfactory standard.

Another problem related to Camping is that concerned with the Gipsies. This has always been a very contentious matter. During the year, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government followed up its earlier circulars of 1966, with the publication of a Sociological Report entitled "Gipsies and other Travellers". The Ministry's survey revealed that there were 104 families totalling 405 persons requiring accommodation on sites in Gloucestershire. To accommodate them in South Gloucestershire it was desirable for sites to be established in the North Bristol fringe, and at least one of these should be in the Thornbury District. A survey during the past year has revealed 19 families comprising 79 persons of this category occupying unlicensed sites in the District. Despite national and local conferences to discuss this problem, I doubt very much whether any progress will be made until legislation is introduced to compel local authorities to provide and operate the necessary sites.

The co-operation which I have received from the Chairman and Members generally, and, in particular, the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee have been greatly appreciated.

To the Officers of the Department, I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of their loyalty and conscientious effort.

R. Huntington.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Stokefield House,
Thornbury,
Bristol.

Generally:

There has been a continued steady decline in the number of houses provided by the private enterprise sector, and the completion of the larger Council House building contracts has resulted in a sharp drop in the number of units provided in the public sector. The attractive mortgage terms offered to the tenants of Council Houses has resulted in approximately 52 tenants vacating and obtaining their own homes.

Council House Waiting List: (In Lettings Areas)

No.	Lettings Area.	Existing Council Houses	Applications
1.	Almondsbury and Patchway	1,232	199
2.	Pilning and Severn Beach, Aust, Olveston.	154	71
3.	Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury.	962	190
4.	Falfield, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Stone and Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington.	248	45
5.	Berkeley, Hinton and Hamfallow.	408	64
Total:		3,004	569

Building Programme:Private Enterprise.

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws and Building Regulations.	867	1,134	1,051	932	589
New Dwelling erected.	450	441	337	371	334

Council Programme.

Units for Slum Clearance provided during the year	6
Units for General need	54
Units for Aged Persons	Nil

Action under Housing and Public Health Acts:

General visits including Survey ..	555
Houses inspected under Housing Act .	64
Filthy or verminous	40
Houses demolished	15
Made fit (a) by Discretionary Improvement Grant	34
(b) by Standard Grant	53

Number of Improvement Grants completed since the commencement of the Scheme:

Discretionary	668
Standard	391

Improvements carried out under supervision of Public Health Inspectors:

Visits carried out:

Under Housing Acts:

Number of houses inspected	64
Re-visits paid to above houses	60

Overcrowding:

Number of houses inspected	Nil
----------------------------------	-----

Filthy or Verminous Premises:

Number of houses inspected	40
Re-visits paid to above houses	30

2.

N O I S E .

During the year noise level readings continued to be taken. The Council lodged an objection to a Planning proposal for the setting up of test-beds in connection with the Concorde Air Liner at Filton. Evidence was given by an Officer of the Council and the eventual Approval contained restriction on noise levels and hours of operating:-

- "(i) that an earthbank shall be built west to north-west of the site in a position and of such dimensions as may be agreed with the local Planning Authority;
- (ii) that the site shall be landscaped in accordance with a scheme agreed with the local Planning Authority;
- (iii) that any engine or system tests carried out on the site between the hours of 9. 00 p.m. and 6. 00 a.m. shall be so restricted that the noise therefrom shall not exceed 52 d.BA at the south end of Catbrain Lane, the south side of the main flightway at Fishpool Lane and Highwood in Patchway; and
- (iv) that any engine or systems tests carried out on the site between the hours of 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. shall be so restricted that the noise therefrom shall not exceed 75 d.BA at the south end of Catbrain Lane, the south side of the main flightway at Fishpool Lane and at Highwood in Patchway, except for an aggregate period of 10 minutes in each week to allow for full thrust plus reheat running."

3.

PEST CONTROL.Schedule of Properties treated during the year 1967.

	Type of Property.	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of Properties in District.	11,858	783
Number of Properties inspected following notification.	532	160
Number infested by (a) Rats	415	172
(b) Mice	147	60
Total number of Contracts:	13	39

Total value of Contracts £678. 10s. 0d.

Other Treatments:

Cluster Flies	37	Red Mite	47
Wasp Nests	32	Black Beetles	24
Ants	16	Bed Bugs	2
Fleas	7	Moles, Business Premises, I.C.I. etc.	14
Tip Sprayings	21	Surveys, Farms only ..	149
Sewer Treatment	-	Fumigations	4
Major infestations	8		

Total Inspections: 2,360.

4.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Existing mains were extended by 858 yards to provide supplies to two small groups totalling nine properties.

Officers are at present assisting and advising an estate company to improve the quality of their private water supply.

5. CAMPING AND CARAVANS.

I have referred to this matter in considerable detail in my opening remarks, and there is very little that I can usefully add.

Number of Caravan Licences issued to date	103
Number of Caravan Licences in operation	56
Total number of Caravans and Chalets	924
Number of unauthorised Sites	-
Number of Licences not fully complied with	8

The Council's and privately owned sites continue to be fully occupied, and for many of them there is a waiting list. During the year the Committee accepted invitations to visit various sites and were impressed with the mobile homes on display.

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

Work has progressed steadily during the year, all registered premises having now been visited. Very few serious infringements have come to light, and no legal action has been found necessary.

In spite of the fact that all employees must now be aware of this legislation no complaints have been received from this source. This, I feel, is a good indication that there are no serious offences being committed, and that the employees are generally satisfied with the facilities being provided by their employers.

Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises.	Number of premises newly registered during year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices	1	59	9
Retail Shops	10	146	110
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	-	7	-
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens.	-	35	4
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Totals:	11	247	123

Number of visits of all kinds, including general inspections, to registered premises 208

Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	171
Retail Shops	561
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	17
Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens.	324
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total:	1,073
Males:	426
Females:	647

Analysis of Reported Accidents:

Causes of Accident.	Retail Shops	Catering Establishments open to Public, Canteens.
1. Machinery	1	-
2. Transport	-	-
3. Falls of persons	2	2
4. Stepping on, or striking against, object or person	-	-
5. Handling goods.	1	1
6. Struck by falling object	-	-
7. Fires and explosions	-	1
8. Electricity	-	-
9. Use of hand tools.	-	-
10. Not otherwise specified	-	1

7. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Generally the conditions in premises and handling are satisfactory. In respect of complaints, several could not be justifiably maintained, while others, such as stale and soiled dough and wasps in confectionery, etc., were obviously due to carelessness. In no case did the Council decide to prosecute. The unsatisfactory conditions at one transport cafe are due in a large measure to Town Planning and Highway Authority objections to re-building.

Food Hygiene Visits:

Food Shops (including Bakeries)

Butchers	34
Shops	141
Restaurants and Canteens ...	24
Food Preparing Premises	16
Licensed Premises	16
Market Stalls	18
Dairies & Milk Distributors.	3
Bakehouses	20

Food Complaints:

Visits

Complaints of food	12
Contamination of food.....	12

MEAT INSPECTION.

The two Slaughterhouses have continued to operate and a 100% inspection has been maintained.

The quality of the animals killed is very good and there has at all times been satisfactory co-operation by the operators.

Table showing animals killed and inspected, and carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned.

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	438	58	42	1179	2757
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Bovis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	4	2	4	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	84	21	1	49	290
% of numbers inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and cysticerci.	16.8%	43%	7%	4.4%	10%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	35
% of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	1.3%
<u>Cysticerci Bovis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Visits to:

Slaughterhouses	356
Shops	41
Market Stalls	18
Other Premises	3

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted.
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	7	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	75	20	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	95	27	-	-

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	2	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)
Making of boxes or other receptacles, or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper.	44
TOTAL:	44

The special survey and action of the previous year has meant a slight reduction in activities under this heading. There is, however, a steady continuing trend for filling stations to install larger capacity storage tanks, new pumps and the latest type nozzles. There are no self-service or automatic dispensing stations yet functioning in the District.

Number of Licences in current use	93
Number found not to comply	10
(2 awaiting planning; 1 works in progress)	
Number of visits	136

10. SCHEDULE OF GENERAL VISITS BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Water Supply	96
Drainage	257
Factories	27
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	7
Licensed Premises	16
Public Cleansing	60
Atmospheric Pollution	44
Schools	15
Shops	41
Petroleum	136
Caravans	268
Animal Boarding Establishments	4
Noise	47
Health Education	3
Infectious Diseases	65
Miscellaneous Visits	359
Housing	555
Improvement Grants	885

SCHEDULE OF SAMPLING.

Biological Milk Samples	-
Chemical Water Samples	22
Bacteriological Water Samples	38
Faecal Samples	32
Other Foods	10
Ice Cream	-

DURSLEY

RURAL DISTRICT.

DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

C. W. Hill, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.

Clerk of the Council:

H. A. Pate, Esq.

COUNCILLORS: 1967/68.

B. A. Addle, Esq.
Miss J. M. Benton.
F. B. Butler, Esq., C.Eng. M.I.E.E.,
/A.M.I.Mech.E.
J. W. Chappell, Esq.
J. G. Curtis, Esq.
F. J. Davis, Esq.
J. S. Eley, Esq.
Mrs. D. Exell.
L. D. Gale, Esq.
Maj. C. A. Goldingham.
G. M. Goodrich, Esq.
T. C. Gould, Esq.
Maj. W. G. Jackson, M.A., T.D.,
C. H. Jones, Esq.

Mrs. M.M.Milner.
W. Noad, Esq.
Mrs. G. S. Noble.
A. N. Owen, Esq.
B. V. Prout, Esq.
The Rev. T. A. Ryder, Ph.D.,
B.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.Met.S.
J. Rymer, Esq.
G. Skey, Esq.
R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
L. A. Vaisey, Esq.
R. Ward, Esq., B.Sc.
N. V. Watkins, Esq.
Mrs. J. E. Wheeler.
R. C. Workman, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF: (As at 31st December, 1967)

Medical Officer of Health:	Dr. R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	T. B. Chaffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	C. W. R. Fisher, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Additional Public Health Inspector:	J. Pullin, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	M. E. Lockett.
Pests Officer:	G. O. Townley.
Public Health Department Clerk:	Miss M. C. Lovell.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my seventh Annual Report I would like to mention three matters which have not been specifically mentioned elsewhere in the Report:

To date, no water samples have shown local water to be plumbo-solvent but during the coming year special care will be taken to check as many private supplies as possible in accordance with a Ministry of Health request. There are still several properties in isolated locations which are served by either a spring or well supply.

Many of the new drainage works planned to be carried out during the year were deferred owing to the "squeeze", but it is anticipated that they will be carried out in the future in the same order of priority as was previously established. The schemes referred to are (a) the sewerage of Forthay, Pittcourt, and Millend, North Nibley; (b) the sewerage of The Broadway, Dursley; (c) the laying of a relief sewer from Dyers Brook to Hack Mill, Wotton-Under-Edge; and (d) the sewerage of the lower end of Woodend Lane, Cam.

Some progress has been made with the connection of properties to new sewers; in some instances this has meant the conversion of pail closets to W.C.s., and in others the abandoning of the use of septic tanks.

As time passes, however, it is obvious that we shall come to a hardcore of difficult cases where householders have not connected to the new sewers. These will fall primarily into two categories; (a) aged owner occupiers who feel they are too old to be bothered with the upheaval that works of this nature cause, and (b) those owner occupiers who cannot afford to have the works carried out; however, visits will be made with a view to overcoming these problems.

With regard to housing, there is still a great desire locally to retain the older truly Cotswold stone house and much is being done, often with the aid of an Improvement Grant, to modernise and repair these properties in order that they may be retained. Many persons seem to prefer living in this type of property to living on estates, whether they be Council or privately owned. I am convinced that as a result of formal action under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, being taken on those in the worst condition other owners are encouraged to repair and modernise their properties.

I thank the Council for their continued help and support, and my Colleagues in other Departments for their co-operation, and the Staff of the Public Health Department for their continued hard work.

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS B. CHAFFE.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Council Offices,
Kingshill,
Dursley,
Glos.

CLEAN AIR AND NOISE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION.

When new industrial development is planned the architects and engineers concerned are normally able to choose a site suited to that particular industry and have especially in mind the problems which may arise from dust, smoke, fume and noise. However, there are many large industrial firms which have grown up from a small beginning and have spread on to adjoining land as the industry has expanded. Some of these are badly sited and naturally cause problems which were unforeseen when the firms were first established.

Being in the Cotswold country there are many hills with deep valleys running between them, and in Dursley we have one industrial firm situated in the bottom of the valley immediately below the town, who commenced the business of manufacturing bicycles in 1867. Since those early days the factory has expanded until it now stretches three-quarters of a mile down the valley. This firm export their engines, auto-trucks, agricultural machinery and implements, etc., to all parts of the world. As the largest employer in the area it can be said to be almost its life blood.

With such an industrial concern using hot blast and cold blast cupolas, a tinning process, large boilers, incinerators, and a tip, one can expect, and not be disappointed, in having to face up to many problems. I propose to mention just a few, but hasten to point out that whilst the problems created by one large industrial firm in particular are mentioned for the most part, there are many other firms in the district whose factory processes have caused public health problems with which we have had to deal.

In 1953 complaints were received alleging that acid fumes from the Tinning Shop were damaging vegetables growing in allotments nearby and that curtains in the nearest houses fell to pieces when they were washed. This matter was investigated and with the aid of the Alkali Works Inspector who made certain tests, we were able to advise the firm to install a scrubber and an extractor fan, which they did.

In 1963 smoke nuisances occurred from an incinerator used at the section of the factory making garden seats and similar furniture; this was as a result of the incinerator being poorly designed and being expected to cope with a work load for which it was not designed. Again the firm co-operated by replacing the incinerator with a properly designed one with a taller chimney.

Over a period of years the firm had used four cold blast cupolas at the foundry and these were a source of cause for complaint, particularly when the wind was blowing from the cupolas towards the town. The firm fitted cold water spray type spark arrestors to each cupola which cut down grit emission and some fume.

Following investigations in which we were helped by the Public Analyst, the firm agreed to ensure the use of clean scrap, because scrap covered in paint, oil, etc., was one of the contributory factors for the cause of complaint.

Being progressive, the firm decided in 1959 to convert two of their cold blast cupolas to hot blast. However, at that time, little was known in this country about hot blast cupolas and by the proposed conversion these cupolas automatically became under the control of the Alkali Works

Inspector, Ministry of Housing and Local Government. They were duly installed with a recuperator and a chimney with a height of 120 feet. The design was such that 90% of the waste gases from the cupolas should have been drawn up the chimney, but, in practice, this did not turn out to be so despite the installation of a larger motor and fan with this aim in mind. The result was quite a lot of low level discharge, which together with the discharge from the cold blast cupolas, has been a source of many complaints.

Joint meetings have taken place between representatives of the firm, the Medical Officer, Alkali Works Inspector and myself, concerning this problem and, after very careful consideration, the firm have decided to go ahead with a very expensive scheme for the installation of a plant designed to accomplish the full fume arrestment from the hot blast cupolas. It is anticipated that this plant will be installed and working before the end of 1968.

A Government Working Party was set up a few years ago to enquire into the question of discharges from cold blast cupolas, but to date, the report has not been published. After it has been published we shall know whether there are any improvements we can ask the firm to carry out to their to existing cold blast cupolas.

In recent months we have received complaints concerning dust and noise from an operation the firm are permitting to be carried out on their foundry sand tip by a specialist firm; the operation being the methodical digging up of the tip in widths of approximately 25 feet with a drag line and passing the sand through a machine which sifts and separates the metal; the resultant sand being levelled by a bulldozer to re-form the tip. It is anticipated that some 250 tons of metal will be recovered each week. Many of the people living nearest to the tip who one would expect to complain, when approached, have no complaint to make, whilst others do complain.

As a result of investigations the firm have agreed not to tip fresh dry sand from the foundry and put it through the machine as this could cause some dust nuisance; they have also agreed to earth over the tip methodically as it is being worked in order that it may be returned to and appear like much of the tip did before the operations commenced.

The use of a noise meter revealed that the noise levels were not such that one would expect complaints, except for the position of one house which is very near the tip.

Other complaints have been dealt with concerning noise caused by extractor fans. In one instance, the replacement of worn bearings overcame the trouble. In another, it was found possible to do away with the use of the fan during the night, whilst during the day the background noise was such that the noise of the fan could not be said to be excessive.

The aforementioned account serves to show some of the problems which may arise from an industrial concern relating to just two aspects of public health, namely, atmospheric pollution and noise.

How then, one might ask, are these problems controlled?

Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, it is an offence for dark smoke to be emitted from the chimney of any building. "Dark smoke" is defined by reference to an accepted scale. On certain occasions the emission of dark smoke may be unavoidable, e.g. lighting a cold furnace, or the failure of some mechanism, and in these instances certain defences are accepted by the Act. Regulations have also been issued which permit emissions of dark smoke for specified periods, and within these periods an offence would not be committed.

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, provides that all new furnaces shall, as far as practicable, be capable of being operated continuously, without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the plant was designed. Notice of all proposed installations with a rating of over 55,000 British Thermal Units per hour must be given to local authorities. Anyone installing a new furnace may submit plans and specifications to the local authority, and, if approved, the furnace is then deemed to comply with the requirements about smokeless operation.

Local authorities are required to reject the plans of a new industrial building if the height of the chimney shown on them is insufficient to prevent, as far as practicable, the smoke, dust, grit, or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a Memorandum in 1963 describing a relatively simple method of calculating approximate chimney heights, the method being based on the maximum rate of emission of sulphur dioxide and the height of buildings near the new chimney.

The reduction of air pollution from industrial sources involves us in a great deal of advisory work and much is achieved by informal discussions with factory managements.

The burning out of scrap motor cars before they are dismantled is one of the more difficult problems at the present time. The upholstery and trimmings are set alight in the open and black smoke is evolved, particularly if an old tyre is placed in the car to help the fire. The control of burning industrial wastes fall into the same category. The problem can be dealt with under Section 16, Clean Air Act, 1956, but enforcement is difficult because it requires proof that there is a nuisance to inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

In the Air Pollution Bill currently under consideration a clause has been included with the purpose of better control of smoke emission other than that emitted from chimneys.

For a few years we have had a Daily Volumetric Instrument in use for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide. This apparatus consists essentially of a filter for the collection of smoke particles from a measured volume of air and a Drechsel bottle containing hydrogen peroxide in which the Sulphur dioxide is absorbed and oxidized to sulphuric acid. The darkness of the smoke stain on the filter is measured by a photo-electric reflectometer and the concentration of smoke calculated.

The apparatus is normally stationed at a site for at least a year.

The Noise Abatement Act came into force in 1960, and under Section 1 any noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which is dealt with through a procedure laid down in the Public Health Act, 1936.

It is frequently necessary when investigating noise complaints to carry out detailed measurements and interpret these before giving any advice on remedial measures.

Apart from action by local authorities, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a Magistrate.

In the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business, it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practicable means have been used for preventing and counteracting its effect.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

1.

H O U S I N G .

A. UNFIT HOUSES:

Action taken under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957, during 1967:

Number of Notices of Time and Place served	19
Number of Houses demolished	17
Number of Houses closed	23
Number of Houses made fit	10
Number of Houses added to list of Unfit Houses	15

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS IN DEALING
WITH UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) Estimated number of unfit houses in area. (As returned to the Minister in 1955)	234
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	275
(c) Total number of unfit houses	509
(d) Number of houses demolished	218
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders but not as yet demolished)	136
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	93
(g) Total number dealt with to date	447
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	88%

B. HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

Number known to be in multiple occupation .	4
Number estimated to need attention under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961 ..	2
Notices served	1

C. RENT ACT, 1957:

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

REPORT OF THE HOUSING MANAGER.

The following is a report from the Housing Manager for which I thank him:

1. Number and Type of Council Dwellings completed in 1967:

2-Bedroom Flats at Rosebery Mount, Dursley	7	
1-Bedroom " " " "	7	
1-Bedroom Bungalows " " "	2	
1-Bedroom " Meadow Vale, Tilsdown, Cam.	2	
2-Bedroom " Rangers Avenue & Somerset Avenue	6	
1-Bedroom " Cambridge Avenue	4	
1-Dwelling (2-Bed. Bungalow) & Shop, Somerset Avenue.....	1	
2-Bedroom Bungalows, The Walk, Kingswood.....	4	33
1-Bedroom Flatlets arising from Conversion of 3. Three-Bedroom Houses into Flats at Westfields, Wotton-Under-Edge		6
		39
Re-lets (including C.E.G.B. re-lets)		62
	Total:	101

2. Total number of Dwellings under Construction at the end of the year.. Nil

3. Number of Families re-housed in 1967:

Special allocation to industry:

R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd.	6	
Mawdsleys Limited	5	
Hunt & Winterbotham Limited	1	
F. Bailey & Son Limited	1	
Bymacks (Upholsterers) Limited	1	
Sperry's Gyroscope Limited	4	
C.E.G.B. (To replace 1 tenancy given up)...	1	19

From unfit houses:

Old People	9	
Families	4	13

From General Waiting List:

Old People	20	
Families and others	43	63

Special Reasons:

Staff appointments	2	
Families evicted	3	
Shop tenant - Somerset Avenue, Dursley....	1	6

101

4. Waiting List:

Number of Applicants on Waiting List	277
Old People	84
Other Applicants.....	193

The following is a report from the Engineer and Surveyor for which I thank him:

A. SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

New Works	Nil
Extensions	Nil
Total number of sewer connections during the year	192
Existing dwellings	38
New dwellings	154
Conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs.....	3
Percentage of properties served by the main sewer	91.8%

B. FUTURE SEWERAGE SCHEMES:

(a) North Nibley: Extension to Millend, Forthay and Pittcourt.

A Tender has been accepted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(b) Slimbridge & Cambridge: Extension to Shepherds Patch.

A Tender has been accepted and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their approval.

(c) Wortley Village:

The Council have agreed to join with the Chipping Sodbury Rural District Council in the preparation of a joint scheme for the sewerage of the villages of Wortley, Alderley and Hillesley.

The existing Wotton-Under-Edge and Kingswood Sewage Disposal Works to be enlarged to deal with the increased flow.

C. HOUSING:

(a) Improvement Grants:

<u>Discretionary:</u>	Number of applications	24
	Number of approvals	24
	Value of work involved	£20,427
	Value of Grants made	£8,604
	Total number of Grants made since start of Scheme (excluding Council Houses)	476
<u>Standard:</u>	Number of Grants made.....	9
	Value of Grants	£1,579
	Total number of Grants since start of scheme	233
	Total Value of all Grants since start of Scheme.....	£179,019

(b) Modernisation and Improvement of Council Houses:

During the year 198 houses were modernised and improved, making a total of 515.

(c) New houses built during 1967:

- (i) Council Houses 33
- (ii) Private 121

(d) Number of houses built for Old People:

- (i) Independent (See Housing Manager's Report)
- (ii) Group Dwellings 11

3. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Temporary Site Licences renewed 5

New Temporary Site Licences issued 5

Licences refused because Planning Permission was not given. (One applicant has appealed)..... 3

One Permanent Site Licence was amended to include 7 Caravans instead of 6.

One Caravan has continued to be used on an unauthorised Site, and Court Action has been authorised.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SITES AND NUMBER OF CARAVANS ACCOMMODATED ON THESE SITES.

No. of Sites	No. Caravans which site will accommodate		Permanent	Temporary	Exempt from Licensing	Occupied on unlicensed Site.
		Total				
1	37	37	Yes			
1	7	7	Yes			
1	2	2	Yes			
13	1	13	Yes			
1	10	10		Yes		
1	2	2		Yes		
8	1	8		Yes		
8	1	8			Yes	
1	1	1				Yes
35		88				

4.

WATER SUPPLIES .(a) Private Supplies:

The following samples were taken from ten different sources of supply and several repeat samples were taken from some sources where appropriate works have been asked for at the source of supply. Included in the figures are samples taken from a stream which passes through a property downstream from Daisy Farm, North Nibley, where the Council propose to tip refuse in the future.

	<u>Samples taken for:</u>	
	<u>Bacteriological Examination.</u>	<u>Chemical Analysis.</u>
Number of Samples	20	6
Number found to be:		
(i) satisfactory	8	3
(ii) unsatisfactory	12	3

(b) Public Supplies:

Complaints were received during the year with regard to water pressure in the Field Lane and Elstub Lane Areas, Cam. Upon investigation the complaints were found to be justified and the matter was taken up with the North West Gloucestershire Water Board who have promised to lay a new main in order to overcome the trouble.

Liaison with the Water Board takes place with regard to samples taken for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination. Fewer complaints were received during the year with regard to the discoloured water problem referred to in previous Annual Reports.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED
FROM THE PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.

Parish	Total Population	Houses with mains supply		Houses served by standpipes		Houses with private supplies	
		No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
Cam	5,433	1,895	5,397	3	9	9	27
Coaley	732	226	684	9	27	7	21
Dursley	5,250	1,781	5,235	2	6	3	9
Kingswood	952	324	946	2	3	1	3
North Nibley	770	255	734	-	-	12	36
Nymphsfield	408	133	399	-	-	3	9
Slimbridge	948	310	936	-	-	4	12
Stinchcombe	498	153	453	4	12	11	33
Uley	1,307	414	1,247	2	6	18	54
Wotton-Under-Edge	4,012	1,375	3,976	-	-	12	36
	20,310	6,866	20,007	22	63	80	240

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Address	Date	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (Type I)	Plate Count	
				24 hrs. @ 37°C.	72 hrs. @ 22°C.
Tap, Ridge Cottage, Wotton-Under-Edge	9-1-67	0	0	2	1,520
Tap, Symond's Hall Cottages, Wotton-Under-Edge.	9-1-67	180+	90	170	> 3,000
Tap, Symond's Hall Cottages, Wotton-Under-Edge.	9-2-67	0	0	2	1
Overflow from collection chamber of spring, Lower Rushmire Farm, Wotton-Under-Edge.	20-3-67	3	0	< 1	145
Overflow from collection chamber of spring, Upper Rushmire Farm, Wotton-Under-Edge.	20-3-67	17	5	26	220
Overflow from collection chamber of spring, Cockshott Cottage, North Nibley.	12-6-67	2	2	0	17
Inlet to collection chamber of spring, Tinkley Farm, Nympsfield.	15-6-67	1	0	9	200
Tap, Tinkley Farm, Nympsfield.	15-6-67	4	1	7	300
Supply pipe, Halfway Farm, Waterley Bottom, North Nibley.	22-6-67	5	0	< 1	> 3,000
Overflow from collection chamber of spring, Cockshott Cottage, North Nibley.	22-6-67	7	3	< 1	9
Tap, The Ridings, Rushmire, Wotton-Under-Edge.	8-8-67	17	8	88	277
Overflow from collection chamber of spring, Cockshott Cottage, North Nibley.	26-9-67	13	0	0	20
Supply pipe, Halfway Farm, Waterley Bottom, North Nibley.	26-9-67	5	0	5	1,370
Collection chamber, Tinkley Farm, Nympsfield.	10-10-67	6	5	44	150

	Well, Poole's Lodge, Wotton-Under-Edge.	Spring, Upper Rushmire Farm, Wotton-Under-Edge.	Spring, Lower Rushmire Farm, Wotton-Under-Edge.	Spring, The Ridings, Wotton-Under-Edge.	Stream at "Des-Re", Daisy Lane, North Nibley.	Spring, Tinkley Farm, Nympsfield.
Date:	9-2-67	11-4-67	11-4-67	11-4-67	7-9-67	10-10-67
<u>CHEMICAL EXAMINATION:</u>						
(Parts per million)						
Total dissolved Solids	74	521	604	642	422	501
Loss on ignition	7	23	39	32	30	11
Mineral matter	67	498	565	610	392	490
Suspended Solids	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Hardness	40	430	424	464	278	382
(a) Permanent	33	108	128	190	61	108
(b) Temporary	7	322	296	274	217	274
Chlorine (as Chloride)	9	21	28	67	23	14
Free Ammonia	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.01	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05	0.13	0.02	Nil	0.35	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.72	2.41	2.97	3.30	2.64	1.19
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.01	Nil	Nil	v.slight trace	slight trace	Nil
Metals	Zn:0.12 Fe:0.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:</u>						
(Probable Numbers per 100 ml.)						
Coliform Bacilli	20	0	0	180+	180+	5
Bact. coli (type I)	0	0	0	50	180+	5
Plate Count:						
24 hrs. @ 37°C.	19	2	1	380	1,680	5
72 hrs. @ 22°C.	>3,000	620	820	>3,000	>3,000	400

5.

R A I N F A L L .

The following rainfall was recorded by the Council's rain gauge at these Offices, and the figures for 1966 are also given. Mrs. E.M.Hughes, of Lansdowne, Upper Cam, has very kindly let me have the figures recorded by a rain gauge at her premises.

	<u>1967.</u>		<u>1966.</u>
	<u>Council Offices.</u>	<u>Lansdowne.</u>	<u>Council Offices.</u>
January	2.34 inches	2.42 inches	2.59 inches
February	4.57	4.22	3.81
March	2.06	2.15	1.14
April	1.08	0.89	4.09
May	6.46	6.16	2.96
June	1.72	1.29	2.35
July	1.34	1.47	1.97
August	2.14	1.77	4.13
September	4.79	4.51	1.51
October	6.98	6.55	4.67
November	1.74	1.95	3.55
December	2.4	2.86	3.65
	<u>37.62 inches</u>	<u>36.24 inches</u>	<u>36.42 inches</u>

6.

F L O O D I N G .

Cam: A Report was made by the Council's Consultants, John Haiste & Partners, on possible schemes to by-pass Cam Mills with a large covered culvert and part open channel.

The estimated cost of the different schemes varied from £55,000 to £102,000.

The Council decided that a scheme for the length of stream below Cam Mills should first be carried out and asked their Consultants to prepare a scheme covering the length from Draycott Mills to Cam Mills.

Kingswood: The old water wheel at Abbey Mills, Kingswood, has now been removed by Tubbs, Lewis & Co. Ltd.

At the end of the year approval had not been received for the scheme covering the length of stream from Langford Mill to the Weir at Vineyard Lane.

Wotton-Under-Edge:

At the end of the year approval had not been given for the scheme covering the length of stream from Hack Mill to Potters Pond.

REFUSE COLLECTION:

A weekly collection service is given throughout the District with the exception of seven properties near Wickwar.

Investigations were made during the year into the Continental Dustless Loading System and the Disposable Sack System.

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

Controlled tipping continued during the year at Everside Lane, Cam.

SALVAGE:

The following table shows the quantities of waste materials which were collected and sold during the year:

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	74	7	0	0	557.	12.	6.
Scrap Iron	1	15	2	0	7.	2.	0.
Mixed Metals		10	2	22½	54.	6.	0.
Rags		7	2	0	3.	7.	0.
	77	0	2	22½	£622.	7.	6.

DUSTBIN HIRE SCHEME:

This scheme continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, and the annual charge remained at 6/- per bin.

The following bins were issued:

Initial Issues	124
Replacements	129
Total:	<u>253</u>

Total number of bins on hire at the end of the year: 2,680.

8. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Meat Inspection:

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected 2

Number of slaughterhouses 1

The owner of this Slaughterhouse has decided to let his Licence lapse as from the 1st January, 1968.

(b) Food Inspection:

The following foodstuffs were examined and voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:

<u>Tinned Food.</u>	<u>No. tins.</u>	<u>Approx. Wt. (lbs)</u>
Meat	7	50
Vegetables	2	1
<u>Frozen Foods</u>	47 packets	
<u>Fresh Fish</u>		1½ stone

(c) Extraneous Matter in Foodstuffs:

During the year complaints were received concerning the following:

(i) A bottle of Milk with "slimy" cream.

This was referred to the County Health Inspector and the cause traced to a herd in which a cow was suffering from mastitis.

(ii) A loaf of bread which appeared to contain a mouse dropping.

The Public Analyst's report did not confirm this view.

(iii) A maggot in a tin of corn cob.

(iv) Maggot in sugar.

This was found to be a larvae of the Raspberry Beetle, and the infestation traced to fruit in the house.

No prosecutions were taken in either case.

(d) Icecream and Ice Lollies:

Bacteriological Examination:

		<u>Grades</u>			
<u>Icecream:</u>	<u>No. Samples.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
	51	39	5	5	2
<u>Ice Lollies:</u>	<u>No. Samples.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	
	1	1		-	

Chemical Analysis:

Nine ice lolly samples and two cream lolly samples were examined and the results showed that they were of satisfactory composition and free from undue metallic contamination.

(e) Registration of Premises for the Sale of Ice-cream:

Number of applications received 8
" " granted 8

Total number of premises registered 88

(f) Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

New registrations of dealers of milk 4

Total number of dealers of milk 20

(g) Licensed Premises:

There are now 38 Licensed Inns and Hotels in the District, as the Ram Inn at Potters Pond, Wotton-Under-Edge, was de-licensed during the year.

TABLE OF FOOD PREMISES.

Type of Business.	Cam	Coaley	Dursley	Kingswood	North Nibley	Nympsfield	Slimbridge	Stinchcombe	Uley	Wotton-Under-Edge	Outside of Area	TOTAL
Grocers	12	2	12	2	2	2	3	-	2	9	-	46
Confectioners	3	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	17
Multiple Stores	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Baker/Pastrycook	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	8
Grocer/Greengrocer	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Fruiterer/Greengrocer	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	9
Fishmonger/Fruiterer /Greengrocer	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish/Grocer /Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fishmonger/Fried Fish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fried Fish	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Fishmonger/Butcher	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Butcher	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9
Cafes & Restaurants	3	-	4	-	-	1	4	-	1	2	-	15
Mobile Food Shops	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7
Distributors of Milk & Dairy Products	3	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	4	23

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	1	-	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	72	29	1	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	17	-	-	-
TOTAL:	90	29	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act - OUTWORK.

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)</u>
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	1
Paper Bags	4
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	16
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	1
Textile Weaving	17
TOTAL:	39

The following tables give details of Registration, General Inspections and Contraventions:

Class of Premises	No. premises registered during year.	No. registered premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices	6	43	14
Retail Shops	10	126	34
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	-	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	3	10	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Totals:	19	179	58

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to premises registered under the Act 186

Analysis of Contraventions:

Contraventions in respect of:

	<u>No. found.</u>
Section 4. Cleanliness	8
5. Overcrowding	-
6. Temperature	13
7. Ventilation	11
8. Lighting	5
9. Sanitary Conveniences	9
10. Washing Facilities	7
11. Supply of drinking water	7
12. Clothing accommodation	-
13. Sitting facilities	2
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15. Eating facilities	-
16. Floors, passages and stairs	8
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery	1
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery...	-
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	-
23. Prohibition of heavy work.....	-
24. First Aid	8
Other matters	15
TOTAL:	94

Exemptions:

No. of applications for exemption received Nil

Prosecutions: Nil

Accidents: Two accidents were reported during the year and both were investigated. In one case the leg of a steel stool on which a bank cashier was sitting snapped without warning and unfortunately the cashier suffered a neck injury. This matter was immediately drawn to the attention of the Factory Inspector with a view to preventing chairs of the same design and specification being manufactured. In the other case, a shop assistant slipped on some stairs.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report which has been submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

	Type of Property.	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in District	6,799	169
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	289	-
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	47	-
(ii) Mice	32	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,002	157
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	86	46
(ii) Mice	62	12

The following table shows the number of Maintenance Treatment Agreements which are in operation at the present time:

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value of Contracts.</u>
Business Premises	32	£220. 10s. 0d.
Farms	16	£105. 10s. 0d.
Schools	21	£32. 10s. 0d.
	<u>69</u>	<u>£357. 10s. 0d.</u>

Three Contracts were terminated during the year.

During the Foot and Mouth Epidemic the Pest Officer did not visit farms unless specifically requested to do so by the farmers concerned.

Sewer Treatments:

The sewers in the Cam, Dursley and Wotton-Under-Edge areas were test baited at the end of September and were found to be free from infestation.

No notifications of suspected cases of Anthrax were received during the year.

13. C L E A N A I R A C T , 1 9 5 6 .

Furnaces: (Section 3)

(a)	Notifications received	3
(b)	Applications for prior approval	1
(c)	Prior approval given	1

Height of Chimneys:

Number of cases in which alterations were required	Nil
Number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	1

Dark and Black Smoke:

Number of contraventions recorded	1
---	---

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution:

The Daily Volumetric Smoke Apparatus has been in use at Cam House Hostel, Cam, since May, 1967.

14. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936:

Number of installations licensed at the 31st December, 1967	54
Number of installations where storage capacity was increased	1
Number of installations where storage capacity was decreased	1
Number of installations no longer used	1

15. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

One Factory in Dursley is licensed for the storage of the above; they have two Stores in use in separate parts of the Works.

16. RAG FLOCK & FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Registered Premises	Nil
-------------------------------------	-----

17. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

Number of applications received for registration	1
Number of applications granted	1
Total Number of Registered Premises	19

18.

EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS.

The charge made by the Council's Contractors remained at 42/- per hour.

	<u>No. of emptyings.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Private tanks.	135	435.	12.	0.
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is wholly or partly recovered.	29	106.	11.	0.
Council Tank.	1	7.	7.	0.
	165	567.	10.	6.

Final emptyings were made in 14 instances where owners of private properties had had them connected to the public sewer.

9 new septic tanks were installed.

19.

SAFETY OF PLEASURE CRAFT.

Following a letter from the Board of Trade with reference to craft carrying more than twelve passengers; a Narrow Boat noted at The Patch, Slimbridge, was checked, and the Board of Trade confirmed it was registered.

20.

NATIONAL WATER SAFETY CAMPAIGN.

A Circular was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government concerning dangerous places such as lakes, ponds and quarries.

Advice was given to the owner of Stouts Hill School, Uley.

Another site visited was Draycott Flour Mill, but that the pond was to be filled in. The pond has now been drained but not filled in.

21. MORTUARY, POTTERS POND, WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

In view of the extra use which is now being made of the Mortuary as a Chapel of Rest, the Council decided that a small altar should be erected in Cotswold stone. This work was carried out by a local craftsman. A pair of brass candlesticks for use on the altar has been given by Mr. Townley.

The total number of cases using the Mortuary was 20.

From inside the area.

For Postmortem	9
As a Chapel of Rest	5

From outside the area.

For Postmortem	1
As a Chapel of Rest	5

Approximately £43. was received from the charges made.

22. COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS.

573 complaints and requests were received in the Public Health Department during the year.

23. NOTICES SERVED ON OWNERS.

	<u>Number served.</u>	<u>Number completed.</u>
<u>Informal Notices:</u>	142	111
<u>Statutory Notices:</u>	6	1

24. SUMMARY OF VISITS.

General Public Health	1,720
Housing	800
Infectious Disease	44
Meat and Food Inspection	212
Sampling	92
Refuse Collection and Disposal	669
Total:	<u>3,537</u>

S T R O U D
R U R A L D I S T R I C T

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

H. J. Keene, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

W. England, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

P. J. Gadsden, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Major L.H.W.Barrington.
T. F. Begley, Esq.
D. J. Bullock, Esq.
F. Chapman, Esq.
Mrs. V.M.E.Chapple.
H. G. S. Clarke, Esq.
Mrs. M. M. Clarke.
Mrs. G. M. Davies.
W. Duncan-Young, Esq.
W. England, Esq.
C. J. Gammans, Esq.
M. Gardner, Esq.
W. S. C. Green, Esq.
J. I. Hinds, Esq.
H. W. T. Jago, Esq.
C. W. C. Joyce, Esq.
H. J. Keene, Esq.
Mrs. P. B. Keith-Roach.
Mrs. D. Lewis.

E. G. Lowe, Esq.
W. H. Maddocks, Esq.
F. H. Moore, Esq. .
B. L. W. Parker, Esq.
J. G. Pegler, Esq.
Mrs. V. O. Poulden.
G. W. Powell, Esq., J.P.
G. N. Pugh, Esq.
R. S. Rand, Esq.
Mrs. N. M. Regel.
R. A. Rippon, Esq.
J. S. Scott, Esq.
J. F. Sollars, Esq.
J. W. Teed, Esq.
Mrs. K. A. Tincker.
C. H. Tortonese, Esq.
Rear Admiral G. Willoughby.
K. W. Woollorton, Esq.
Mrs. A. Young.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

<u>Medical Officer of Health:</u>	R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
<u>Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:</u>	H. F. Critchley, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M. Inst. P.H.E.
<u>Senior Health Inspector:</u>	C. G. Howell, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.R.I.P.H.H., D.I.S.A.A.
<u>Health Inspector (Housing)</u>	B. L. Breakwell, M.A.P.H.I.
<u>Health Inspector:</u>	D. C. Ind, M.S.R.H., M.A.P.H.I.
<u>Student Health Inspector:</u>	J. K. Davenport.
<u>Senior Building Inspector:</u>	W. H. Ryan.
<u>Building Inspectors:</u>	M. R. Whittaker, A.I.A.S. (From 1-3-67) A. E. Greenwood.
<u>Engineering Assistant:</u>	M. E. Fletcher, M.I.C.W.
<u>Depot Superintendent:</u>	L. H. Backhouse.
<u>Assistant Superintendent:</u>	E. J. Ladbroke.
<u>Pests Officer:</u>	D. Jones.
<u>Secretary:</u>	Mrs. V. Gurr.
<u>Clerk/Shorthand Typists:</u>	Miss S. Yost. Mrs. A. Mills.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report for 1967 - the fourteenth I have submitted - is a condensed one. Most of the routine written material has been omitted and instead I am submitting a short article which, I hope, will be of interest to members of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

H. F. CRITCHLEY.

Engineer, Surveyor and Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
John Street,
STROUD,
Glos.

DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL WASTES.

There are many urgent and pressing problems facing Local Authorities to-day. In the field of public health the proper and hygienic disposal of municipal wastes is undoubtedly one of the foremost.

The two most important wastes are refuse and the residue from our sewage works normally called sewage sludge.

From our present population of around 29,000 we are collecting about 6 cwts. of refuse per person per year. This produces a total of 9 - 10,000 tons with a volume of 50 - 60,000 cubic yards. The refuse is composed of all kinds of unwanted items from households, about one third being dust, ash and cinders, another third paper and cardboard and the remainder vegetable and food waste, metal tins, rags, glass bottles and plastic. The tendency is for the amount of dust, ash and cinders to decrease and that of paper, cardboard and plastic to increase.

This reflects the change in living habits of the people who use less solid fuel each year for heating and more oil, electricity and gas. Much of the combustible refuse that used to be disposed of on an open fire or boiler now finds its way into the dustbin. Thus, while the weight of refuse to be collected is not increasing significantly the volume is growing rapidly each year, and, in fact, has about doubled in the last twenty years.

The Joint Disposal Works at Stanley Downton receives most of the sewage, virtually the whole of Nailsworth and Stroud Urban Districts and two-thirds of the Stroud Rural District, being connected by a network of sewers. Small separate disposal works are still maintained at Minchinhampton and Painswick.

About 14,000 gallons of sewage sludge are produced daily at the Stanley Downton Works and some 500 gallons each at Minchinhampton and Painswick.

Thus each year around five million gallons of sewage sludge are produced and this quantity will gradually increase as the population increases and more houses are connected to the sewers.

Having outlined the quantity and volume of the wastes and the extent of the problem I will now describe briefly the present methods used for disposal, together with the difficulties which are being experienced.

Disposal of refuse has been achieved by tipping the refuse either into a quarry or low lying areas of land. Two objects have been in mind - to get rid of the refuse and wherever possible to reclaim the land for a more useful purpose. Several quarries on Minchinhampton, Rodborough and Selsley Commons have been filled, grassed over and the land returned to the general use of the public and for grazing. A disused claypit at Gannicox is now a playing field and some seven acres of low lying waterlogged ground at Thrupp have been raised to road level and made suitable for future use as a school and playing field.

In the past separate refuse tips were maintained by the Stroud Urban and Rural Councils but for several years now one joint tip has been operated, the sites being in both Districts.

The first major difficulty now experienced is in finding and acquiring sufficient land for tipping operations and in obtaining Planning Permission for the use of same. Depending on the depth of fill possible and bearing in mind the trade and industrial refuse which must be accepted and the inert covering material required some three to five acres of land are needed annually.

The increase in volume of refuse mentioned previously will accelerate the using up of tipping space and the policy of continuing to tip crude refuse must be questioned on the grounds of land availability alone.

In the past when refuse contained much more ash and cinders and much less paper it was relatively easy to control the tipping and to prevent nuisance from smell, fires, insects and paper being blown off the tip. To-day the light fluffy nature of the refuse and the vast quantity of combustible material makes effective control even more difficult and informed opinion is increasingly accepting the fact that it is not hygienic or practicable to tip refuse in its crude state.

Disposal of sludge at Stanley Downton Sewage Works is achieved by two main methods. After treatment in the hot digester the traditional system is to run the sludge which contains about 96% water on to large shallow tanks known as sludge beds. These are under-drained and over a period of weeks the water gradually drains away leaving a solid cake of sludge which is lifted and taken to a stock pile. This dried sludge is sold to householders or market gardeners. The main disadvantage of this system is that it is at the mercy of the weather and in winter, particularly, sludge can remain in the beds for weeks without drying at all.

The second method is the distribution of liquid digested sludge direct on to agricultural land by tanker. This is at present carried out by trailer tankers towed by a tractor and is confined to land surrounding the works. It is hoped, however, to purchase a purpose-made four wheel drive vehicle with a capacity of 800 or 1,000 gallons. The advantages of this system are that disposal can continue under most weather conditions and final disposal is achieved in one handling of the sludge.

At Minchinhampton and Painswick most of the sludge is disposed of direct on to agricultural land, our cesspool emptying vehicle being used for this purpose.

An alternative methods which has worked well entails draining the sludge into a large open tank, drawing off as much water as possible and then mixing the sludge with sawdust. The latter acts as blotting paper and the mixture of sludge and sawdust is removed by tractor, allowed to mature and sold for use on gardens or golf courses.

Having outlined the problem and the present methods of disposal, possible future trends must be considered.

I think that the tipping of refuse in its crude state will gradually decline and the trend will be towards incineration, pulverisation or composting. Each of these leaves a residue for final disposal on the land but this residue is less and in a more acceptable form than the crude refuse collected. The major advantages of incineration are the complete destruction of organic and combustible matter, reduction of volume to about one-tenth of the original and the freedom from interference from the type of weather conditions which affect disposal by tipping. The major disadvantage is the high capital and operating cost of the plant required. Special and expensive precautions are necessary to prevent pollution of the atmosphere and an adequate labour force of skilled and semi-skilled men must be available.

The Ministry at present takes the view that a minimum population of 100,000 is necessary for incineration. Whilst this can be easily achieved in a large town or city, in this area it would mean that a number of districts would have to combine and haulage of refuse over long distances would be involved.

A number of firms now manufacture plants for pulverising refuse. These shred, beat or grind the refuse with the object of reducing the volume and producing a material more easily disposed of. The general reduction of volume is about 50%.

The main advantages are the reduction of land required for tipping, no risk of fire, the refuse is visually more acceptable, little covering material is required, flies and rats are not attracted and fermentation and consolidation is speeded up.

The chief disadvantage is the increased capital and running costs and the considerable amount of land still needed for final disposal.

Composting of organic waste is a natural process which has been practised in many parts of the world for centuries. It takes place when aerobic organisms, under suitable environmental conditions utilise considerable amounts of oxygen to break down organic matter. The utilisation of this principle as a means of large scale refuse disposal is comparatively modern. It is practised extensively on the Continent of Europe and is gradually being adopted by local authorities in this country. The composting plants now fall into two categories, the batch or intermittent system and the continuous or drum types. In the former the refuse after preliminary screening and pulverising is raised to the top floor of a six-storeyed building known as the fermentation house. Each floor consists of a number of steel cells made of semi-cylindrical perforated plates which are rotated once a day by electrically driven machinery. The refuse is thereby turned, aerated and dropped to the floor below. Moisture is added and the very rapid fermentation takes place, the temperature rising to 160°F. When the material reaches the ground floor it is stock-piled and allowed to mature for eight to twelve weeks, after which it is ready for use on the land.

In the continuous process the refuse after screening is fed into a long steel cylinder. Moisture is added and the drum revolved slowly thereby mixing the refuse and grinding it by internal friction. At the same time the refuse moves slowly along the drum and is finally discharged after some five days, then being stockpiled for final maturing before use on the land.

The disposal of sludge from sewage works will, in the future, I believe, be achieved by three main methods, namely direct disposal on to agricultural land, de-watering or incineration. The hitherto traditional method of air drying on open sludge beds will be used less and less since although relatively cheap it is far too lengthy and uncertain a progress and entirely dependant on fine dry weather.

Direct disposal on to agricultural land can, I feel, be practised extensively and safely in this area. Once a suitable tanker vehicle has been obtained farmers in the area can be canvassed and I am sure a large number will be found willing to receive the sludge on their land. A dosage of 10,000 gallons per acre can be applied to most grass land and one vehicle should be able to discharge 50 - 60 thousand gallons weekly. Only fully digested sludge should be disposed of in this way.

As stated earlier sewage sludge contains about 96% water. Dewatering down to 25 - 30% moisture produces a relatively dry, easily handled cake which can be applied to land or tipped. Removal of water to this extent is now carried out in special filters or presses and although expensive is gaining in popularity among authorities.

Incineration of sludge is really only experimental as yet but will undoubtedly be used where space is very limited and quick disposal is essential. The heat required to dry and burn the sludge will be considerable and this method of disposal is likely to be most expensive of the three.

One further disposal possibility exists and that is the adding of sewage sludge to house refuse during the pulverising or composting process. House refuse contains between 20 and 30% moisture whereas for rapid aerobic fermentation a moisture content of 60 - 70% is required. Sewage sludge contains significant amounts of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric compounds and will enrich the pulverised or composted refuse. In this area it is thought that about one half of the sludge produced and containing 96% moisture could be absorbed into the whole of the refuse collected. If dewatering of the sludge took place a greater proportion could be absorbed into the refuse and it is quite possible to reach a point where the whole of the sludge could be absorbed into the refuse. The joint treatment of refuse and sewage sludge is operating in plants recently constructed for the Wetherby and Chesterfield Rural Districts. Both can produce either a pulverised mixture suitable for tipping or a compost for sale. The capital cost of the Wetherby plant was £110,000 and the estimated net cost of treatment £1. 9s. 6d. per ton of refuse.

It is difficult to put forward proposals for the future treatment of municipal wastes in this area until the Royal Commission's recommendations for the reorganization of local government are published. When the size and population of the area is known then the various alterations outlined in this article can be more fully considered and firm suggestions put forward.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

1.

W A T E R S U P P L Y .

Samples taken from private wells and springs.

Total number of bacteriological samples taken 114

Number of bacteriological samples satisfactory 82

Number of bacteriological samples polluted 32

114

Total number of chemical samples taken 3

Number of chemical samples satisfactory 3

Total number of all Samples taken during 1967 117

2.

H O U S I N G .

Housing Report by Mr. E. Russell, Housing Manager.

During the year my Council have erected sixty-seven dwellings, of which nineteen were suitable for old people.

This development included the first fully centrally heated houses on the new Doverow Estate at Stonehouse.

Six pre-war bungalows were enlarged and modernised.

The year also saw the remaining Bridgend Bungalows at Stonehouse demolished, all the families having been re-housed, and the site is now available for re-development.

The Council approved a scheme for giving electrically operated central heating on the night storage principle to old persons' dwellings and flats, and this work is being put in hand where the tenants request it.

The number of applicants on the waiting list has decreased during the year to three hundred and six.

(Signed) E. Russell.

Housing Manager.

TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES.
(Position as at 31st December, 1967)

(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister).....	450
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	<u>448</u>
(c)	Total number of unfit houses ..	<u>898</u>
(d)	Number of houses demolished	328
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Order but not as yet demolished)	293
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	<u>277</u>
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	<u>898</u>
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	100% of original programme.

STATISTICS FOR 1967.

1.	<u>SLUM CLEARANCE Houses dealt with in 1967:</u>	
(a)	Demolished	16
(b)	Closed	10
(c)	Part Closed	Nil
(d)	Made Fit	63
2.	<u>NEW HOUSES AND FLATS completed in 1967:</u>	
(a)	Council (including 19 dwellings built for old people)	67
(b)	Private development	<u>115</u>
	Total:	<u>182</u>

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(i)	Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme:-	
(a)	Privately owned	560
(b)	Council houses	284
		844
(ii)	Total number of properties improved by Standard Grants:-	
(a)	Privately owned	535
(b)	Council houses	8
		543
(iii)	Number completed during 1967:	
(a)	Discretionary Grants	29
(b)	Standard Grants ..	67
		96

HOUSING WAITING LIST.

Number waiting per thousand population ...	10.93
Number waiting per 100 properties	2.88
Old People	90
General Waiting List.....	216
Total:	306

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE TO HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

Initial housing inspections	61
Re-inspections following above	267
Visits re Discretionary Grants	122
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants	200
Visits re Standard Grants	102
Re-visits re Standard Grants ..	232
Visits following complaints	39
Re-visits following complaints	8
Visits re L.A(Historic Buildings) Act Grants.	13
Total:	1,044

3. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Table indicating the number of Licences and Caravans controlled.

Total number of Licensed Caravan Sites	39
Total number of Licences issued during 1967	3
Number of Licences refused during 1967	1
Number of applications where Planning Consent refused...	1
Number of Caravans estimated on Licensed Sites.....	160
Number of Caravans estimated on unlicensed Sites	0
Applications received for Licences - awaiting decision of County Planning Authority	1
Number of sites complying with Licence Conditions	38
Number of sites not complying with Licence Conditions...	1
Number of visits and inspections re Caravan Sites	210

4. RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Number of Factories registered under Section 2	4
Number of Factories licensed under Sections 6/7	3
Number of Registered Premises holding B.S.A.Licences ...	3
Number of samples of Filling Materials taken during year.	2

5. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT.

Total number of Premises licensed under the Act	3
Number of new premises licensed during 1967	0
Number of Inspections carried out at Registered Premises.	4

6. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

Total number of Dealers registered under the Act	5
Number of new Dealers registered during 1967	1
Number of visits to Dealers	10

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART I.1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	29	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by the local authorities.	100	43	1	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	129	45	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	-	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - OUTWORK. (Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)
Carding etc. of buttons, etc.	10

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

8. THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Number of visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution (including the Coal Concentration Depot)	162
Number of Smoke Observations Taken	2
Number of applications received under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of the Act	1
Number of applications approved	1
Number of applications not approved	0

9. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Total number of Complaints received	6
Total number of Nuisances confirmed	5
Total number of visits of all kinds	56

10.

ICE CREAM.

42 samples of icecream and 31 samples of iced lollies were taken during 1967. The results of the 73 samples are as shown:-

		<u>Grades</u>				<u>Total</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	
Ice Cream		38	4	-	-	42
		<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Void</u>		<u>Total</u>
Iced Lollies		31		-		31
						<u>73</u>

A total of 98 premises are registered for the manufacture, storage, and sale of ice cream.

11.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Type of Premises.	No. of Premises.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.16.	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies.	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
Butchers	17	17	17	16
Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
General Grocers	109	109	103	103
Bakehouses, etc.....	9	9	9	9
Sugar Confectioners	50	50	50	49
Public Houses & Off Licences	78	78	78	78
Hotels.....	11	11	11	11
Restaurants & Cafes	13	13	13	13
Industrial Canteens	21	21	21	21
Places of Entertainment.....	16	16	16	16
Chemists	5	5	5	5
Food Preparation Premises ..	7	7	7	7
Nursing Homes	9	9	9	9

The various Food Premises in the District are set out in the following tables together with the number of visits made to each of them:

1. FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955/57.

(a)	Number of Ice Cream premises registered	98
	Number of Registrations during 1967	7
	Number of Inspections	41
(b)	Number of Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, etc.....	24
	Number of inspections	53
(c)	Dairies - number of premises on register	19
	Number of inspections ..	33

2. GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1956 - Section 154.

(a)	Number of Food Storage Premises registered	3
	Number of Registrations during 1967	1
(b)	Number of Hawkers of Food registered	11
	Number of Registrations during 1967	2
	Number of Mobile Shops and Stalls operated by Registered Hawkers	22
	Number of inspections	11

3. UNREGISTERED PREMISES:

	<u>No. in area.</u>	<u>No. of visits.</u>
Butchers	17	30
Fishmongers	5	11
General Grocers	109	95
Bakehouses, etc.....	9	24
Sugar Confectioners	50	2
Public Houses and Off Licences.	78	64
Hotels	11	10
Restaurants & Cafes	13	33
Industrial Canteens	21	13
Places of Entertainment	16	7
Chemists	5	1
Food Preparation Premises	7	16
Nursing Homes	9	3
	350	309

4. OTHER VISITS:

Inspection of Food	18
Sampling of Food	6
Sampling of Milk	2
Educational (Food Hygiene)	12
Miscellaneous	26
Mobile Traders	11

12. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The number and types of visits, action taken and defects dealt with, etc., are set out in the tables below which are in the form required by the Ministry of Labour in their annual report from local authorities.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Class of Premises.	Number of premises newly registered during the year.	Total Number of registered premises at the end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	4	47	3
Retail Shops	3	107	4
Wholesale shops, Warehouses.	0	2	0
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	10	1
Fuel Storage Depots	3	6	3
TOTAL:	13	172	11

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS: 53.

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT THE END OF YEAR.

Class of Workplace.	Number of persons employed.
Offices	124
Retail Shops	299
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public.	109
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	9
TOTAL:	551
Total Males	200
Total Females	351

3. SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND ALLIED ACTS:

Water Supply, including sampling	209	
Stables & Piggeries	24	
Disinfestation of filthy and verminous premises	45	
Refuse Collection and Disposal	27	
Rodent Control (including work in sewers)	2,294	
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	172	
General complaints	65	
Tents and Caravans	210	
Schools	4	
Places of entertainment	4	
Hairdressers	30	
Infectious Disease and Disinfections	19	
Rag Flock	2	
Atmospheric Pollution	164	
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	61	
Noise Abatement	56	
Animal Boarding Establishments	4	
Abandoned Vehicles	5	
Poultry Farms	25	
Scrap Metal Dealers	10	
Health Education	12	
	3,442	3,442

ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING WORK CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Sewer Extensions, Engineering and Surveying Inspections carried out by Public Health Inspectors in addition to their normal duties	193	<u>193</u>
<u>TOTAL:</u>		<u>3,635</u>

The Building Regulations, 1965, continued in operation subject to the Building (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1966, until the 15th December, 1967, when the Building (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1967, came into operation.

DEPOSITED PLANS:

1,044 plans were deposited during 1967 representing a monthly average of 87.

HOUSE BUILDING:

115 private houses and 67 Council houses were completed during 1967, a total of 182. At the end of the year there were approximately 209 private houses and 88 Council houses under construction.

GENERAL BUILDING WORK:

Miscellaneous building works were completed on 281 premises. This figure does not include new houses.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT:

A comprehensive re-inspection of storage installations was commenced in 1967 and will be completed early in 1968.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

NAILSWORTH
URBAN DISTRICT.

NAILSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

G. C. Mills, Esq., J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Clerk of the Council:

B. E. Ellaway, Esq.

COUNCILLORS:

Mrs. E. A. Hurn.
M. W. Baker, Esq.
S. Hill, Esq.

Mrs. J.M.R.Humpidge.
A. G. Shepherd, Esq.
P. K. Wharf, Esq.

Rev. D. J. Kitson.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Vice-Chairman:

A.G.Shepherd, Esq.

and

All other Members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	R. E. A. S. Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir, D.P.H.
Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:	A. Denman, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspectors and Assistant Surveyors:	A. T. Pepper, Diploma of P.H.I.E.B., Cert. of Inspection of Meat & Other Food. P.W.E.Bird, M.A.P.H.I, M.R.S.H. (to 31-3-67)
Authorised Meat Inspectors/ Technical Assistants:	W. F. Carnell. (From 10-4-67) B. Lunn. (From 1-5-67)
Pests Officer:	B. Lunn, in addition to his normal duties of Meat Inspector.
Clerk:	Miss J. E. Gannaway. (To 13-10-67) Mrs.M.Curtis (From 13-10-67 to 31-12-67)

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite the continuation of financial restrictions throughout the country the work of this combined Department steadily increased. This is due to many factors including national legislation and a desire for higher standards by the Council and the ordinary man or woman in the street. Nailsworth is, of course, an attractive and viable small local government district.

When Mr. P.W.E.Bird, the Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor, left to take up a post in industry it was decided to alter the establishment so that we now have two Authorised Meat Inspectors/Technical Assistants, one of whom is also training to be a Public Health Inspector. They have been introduced to the many technical facets of a Surveyor's and Public Health Department and have gained experience on a mechanised pig slaughtering line.

Meat Inspection at the Bacon Factory has again caused strain and anxiety as far as the staff are concerned. The trouble is that at the normal speed of the line only 28 seconds is available for the inspection of each pig. Due to the foot and mouth epidemic there was a reduction in the number of pigs slaughtered 51,144 compared with 53,410 in 1966. However, up to the 31st December, 1967, 3,297 pigs were slaughtered in Shropshire and processed at Nailsworth, whilst 1,678 pigs destined for the Bacon Factory were destroyed because of the disease.

I am pleased to report that we have been able to organise full inspections and tests when appropriate, on all the petrol installations.

If things get difficult or frustrating it is always reassuring to know that I can rely on the support and assistance of all the staff and members. Once again I should like to thank you for this continuing confidence in my work.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DENMAN.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Nailsworth,
Glos.

1.

H O U S I N G .

STATUTORY ACTION:

1. Clearance Areas: None were made.

2. Individual Unfit Houses: Four houses were closed during the year, one Demolition Order was made, three houses were demolished, and one Undertaking not to use for human habitation was accepted by the Council. Two Closing Orders were determined by the Council upon application from the owners that properties were made fit.

3. Table showing progress made in dealing with unfit houses.
 - (a) Estimated number of houses in the area
(as returned to the Minister in 1955) 120
 - (b) Number of unfit houses which have
subsequently come to our notice 68
 - (c) Total number of unfit houses 188
 - (d) Number of houses demolished 11
 - (e) Number of houses closed (including houses
subject to Demolition Orders but not as
yet demolished)..... 83
 - (f) Number of houses made fit (including those
made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) 22
 - (g) Total number dealt with to date 120
 - (h) Percentage of total dealt with 63.8%

4. Statutory Overcrowding: There are four cases of statutory overcrowding in Council Houses on the Register, which is the same number as last year.

INFORMAL ACTION:

1. Housing and Public Health Acts: Sixteen houses were repaired and two unfit houses were made fit by informal action.

2. Housing in Multiple Occupation: Four houses are now known to be in multiple occupation and action has been taken to obtain adequate means of escape in case of fire in two of them.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

Number completed since commencement of Scheme.	Number completed during 1967	Total as % of inhabited properties.
Discretionary 70	Discretionary 7	9.4
Standard 48	Standard 7	

ERECTION OF HOUSES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

Twenty seven houses were completed during the year, and twenty six houses were under construction at the end of December.

SUMMARY OF PLANS CONSIDERED DURING THE YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH 1966.

	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>
Plans submitted under Building Byelaws	9	-
Plans submitted under Town Planning Acts ..	106	99
Plans submitted under Building Regulations.	97	95
Miscellaneous Plans submitted	4	8
Total of Plans submitted:	<u>216</u>	<u>202</u>

COUNCIL HOUSING:

1. Number of Council owned houses: 292.

2. Comparable table of Waiting Lists:

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>
Applicants for transfer to other Council Houses.	7	9	18	10	14
Applicants for one-bedroom dwellings.	26	30	27	28	26
Applicants for two-bedroom dwellings.	14	27	32	33	37
Applicants for three-bedroom dwellings.	16	16	16	6	6
Applicants for four-bedroom dwellings.	-	1	1	-	-
Applicants residing outside District.	37	47	47	83	48
	<u>100</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>126</u>

3. Comparable table of Tenancies granted during the year:

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>	<u>1966.</u>	<u>1967.</u>
Transfer of tenancies	13	1	2	3	3
New tenancies of existing Council Houses	12	8	12	13	13
Tenancies of new houses	25	-	4	52	-

4. Council Building Programme: No dwellings or garages were constructed during the year, but one house was modernised with the aid of an Improvement Grant by direct labour.

2.

W A T E R S U P P L I E S .

The results of water samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors are as follows:

<u>Types of Supply.</u>	<u>No.of samples taken.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Polluted.</u>
Mains	2	2	-
Private piped supply	8	6	2
Wells	Nil	-	-
Springs	Nil	-	-
Roof water tanks	Nil	-	-
	10	8	2

3.

S E W E R A G E .(a) Sewage Disposal:

The majority of the District is sewered to the Joint Sewerage Board's Disposal Works at Stanley Downton. There are three small private sewage disposal plants in the District and all septic tanks and cesspools are emptied once a year, free of charge to the occupiers, by the Council's Contractors.

(b) Connections to sewers:

Twenty seven new dwellings and four existing houses were connected to the sewers.

(c) Unsewered areas in Nailsworth:

215 yards of new sewer were laid by agreement with a developer under Section 19, Public Health Act, 1936.

4.

C L E A N A I R .

Once again, this work was confined to isolated cases of smoke or smut nuisance, mainly from domestic premises. There was generally a lack of nuisance from factory chimneys.

5.

M O V E A B L E D W E L L I N G S .

There is only one Caravan Site in Nailsworth, which is licensed for a further nine years. Conditions were satisfactory.

6. M E A T A N D O T H E R F O O D S .

(a) Meat Inspection:

Number of pigs, including sows & boars,
killed and inspected 51,144

All diseases and abnormal conditions except T.B.

Whole carcasses condemned ... 227 32,822 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or organ
was condemned 20,615 57,002 lbs.

% of carcasses with disease or abnormal
conditions other than Tuberculosis..... 40.71%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned ... 1 159 lbs.

Carcasses of which some part or organ
was condemned 1,393 16,570 lbs.

% of carcasses affected with Tuberculosis 2.73%

Total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption
was 47 tons. 11 cwts. 1 qtr. 13 lbs.

(b) Food Inspection and Food Hygiene:

(i) Icecream:

Of the sixteen samples of ice cream taken during the year, thirteen
were classed as Provisional Grade 1, one was in Provisional Grade 2,
and two were in Provisional Grade 3.

Advice was given in respect of the Grade 2 and 3 samples, and
when re-sampled they were classed as Grade 1.

(ii) Shops, Manufacturing and Wholesale Establishments:

	Total number of premises.	Number of premises complying with Section 16, Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1963.	Number of premises Section 19 applies.	Number complying with Section 19.
Wholesale Grocers	1	1	1	1
Retail Grocers	9	9	9	9
Butchers	6	6	6	6
Bakers	4	4	4	4
General Stores	2	2	2	2
Licensed Premises	13	13	13	13
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens	2	2	2	2
Confectioners	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	2	2	2	2
Fish Fryers	1	1	1	1
Dairy	1	1	1	1
Ice Cream Factory	1	1	1	1
Food Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Cafes	2	2	2	2
	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>

(iii) Inspection of Other Food:

Food found unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered
was as follows:

Fresh Meat 1,197 lbs.

Canned Meat 81 lbs.

Total: 1,278 lbs.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

(a) Registrations and General Inspections:

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection during the year.
Offices	2	13	13
Retail Shops	2	32	31
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	0	1	0
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	0	4	1
Fuel Storage Depots ..	0	1	0
Totals:	4	51	45

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
Registered Premises under the Act 83.

(b) Analysis of Contraventions:

	<u>No. found.</u>
Section 4. Cleanliness	0
5. Overcrowding	0
6. Temperature	8
7. Ventilation	1
8. Lighting	2
9. Sanitary Conveniences	1
10. Washing Facilities	1
11. Supply of Drinking Water	1
12. Clothing Accommodation	0
13. Sitting Facilities	0
14. Seats (Sedentary Workers)	0
15. Eating Facilities	0
16. Floors, passages and stairs	1
17. Fencing exposed parts of machinery	0
18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	0
19. Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery ..	0
23. Prohibition of heavy work ...	0
24. First Aid general provisions	1
25. Other matters	15
Total:	31

(c) Exemptions: Number of applications received Nil.

(d) Prosecutions: Number instituted and completed during year Nil.

(e) Reported Accidents: Nil.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(a) Premises in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36	7	-	-
(c) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	40	9	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Number of Outworkers Nil

	<u>Number of Properties in District.</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural.</u>	<u>Agricultural.</u>
	1,636	8
Total number of properties inspected following notification:	60	0
Number infested by:-		
(a) Rats	58	0
(b) Mice	2	0
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	0	0

Sewers:

Extensive test baiting was made on all lengths of sewers in the District. This resulted in the discovery of one section being infested by rats, and the necessary treatment was carried out.

Pest Control:

Work under this heading included a marked reduction in the resident pigeon population by trapping; control of moles in playing fields, etc; destruction of wasps nests, and dealing with fleas, cockroaches, flies and wood lice.

10. AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

As far as we are aware all the farms in this area complied with this Act in respect of Sanitary Conveniences.

11. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

A complete survey of all the 14 registered premises was made, which resulted in 2 of these Licences not being renewed. A total of 47 visits were made and all licensed premises in the area are now up to a reasonable standard. One pressure test was carried out on storage tanks and a further one is pending.

12. SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Housing and Associated Matters	1,548
Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection	747
General Public Health	915
Surveying	1,196
Total:	<u>4,406</u>

STROUD
URBAN DISTRICT.

STROUD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman:

T. B. Cameron, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

J. Hillier, Esq.

Clerk of the Council:

W. D. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

COUNCILLORS:

J. A. Beard, Esq.
L. M. Bennett, Esq.
G. H. Bullock, Esq.
Mrs. M. M. Clements.
Mrs. L. M. Fern.
A. L. Fitches, Esq.
D. A. V. Harper, Esq.
T. John, Esq., J.P.

D. Johnson, Esq.
B. H. Marshall, Esq.
J. Nottingham, Esq.
Mrs. P. E. Parker.
S. H. Pearson, Esq.
W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.
G. M. Smith, Esq.
T. A. Strange, Esq.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee: Mrs. P. E. Parker.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:	R.E.A.S.Hansen, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	G. G. Critchley, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspectors:	T. H. Portlock, M.A.P.H.I. J. M. Sharp, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil:	Vacancy.
Pests Officer & General Assistant:	J. H. R. Matthews.
Public Health Department Clerks:	Mrs. S. E. Solomon. Miss S. C. Green.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my seventeenth Annual Report to the Council, that for the year 1967.

If public health administration could be measured in terms of productivity, it is certain that the year would have shown an increase over previous years. With only a small staff available, methods and procedures were examined closely and every effort was made to carry out more work without reducing standards below an acceptable level.

All initial inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act have now been carried out. The majority of requirements have been complied with but re-inspections will continue to ensure the satisfactory completion of all works.

100% post mortem examination of animals slaughtered at Ebley Abattoir was again achieved and the ever-important task of maintaining satisfactory standards in relation to food hygiene, icecream and water supplies received constant attention. Other public health duties carried out included atmospheric pollution, noise abatement, inspection of factories, caravan sites, hairdressers' premises, pest control and work under the Petroleum Acts.

With this new form of Annual Report presentation, it has been agreed to focus attention in the opening remarks to a particular subject of topical interest. This year I have decided to elaborate on the standard of unfitness, repair and improvement of private houses.

The present so-called standard of unfitness for habitation is now 13 years old, having been first introduced in the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, and subsequently re-enacted in the Housing Act, 1957. During the 13 years, in the country generally, many thousands of unfit houses have been made fit for habitation, closed or demolished. In the Stroud Urban district, for instance, 633 unfit houses out of a total of 675 had been dealt with by the end of 1967. It can be said therefore that, by and large, the legislation has achieved its primary purpose. This apparent success must, however, be viewed against a general uplifting of living standards and a popular and professional conception that "fitness" in relation to housing ought to be determined by reference to standards more closely approximating to what is regarded as proper in new housing. The present standard was, of necessity, framed for application to any type of dwelling or groups of dwellings in city and country alike. It had, perforce, to be a minimal means of evaluation with great dependance placed upon the individual judgment of officers. It gives no opportunity to take account of the effects upon living conditions of offensive or annoying features in the vicinity of dwellings - noise, vibration, dust, smells and the like. It is not surprising that from a general point of view many people cannot reconcile

the fact that under present statute a fit house need not contain an internal water closet; or a bath; or a hot water supply.

A majority of local authorities have now reduced their numbers of unfit houses to a minimum under present law. Should we therefore be moving to a higher standard of fitness? Can we afford a higher standard whilst countless unfit houses still exist in the large conurbations? Without doubt the problem is one that must be considered in the context of the country as a whole. Excellent recommendations are made in the Report "Our Older Homes - a Call for Action" and if these are translated into legislation, many of the existing defects will disappear. Unfortunately, it seems that some time must necessarily elapse before a new standard, however desirable, becomes a practicable possibility.

Parliament has sought to bridge the gap with the Improvement Grant schemes and Improvement area legislation. But firstly, let us look at the question of disrepair which goes hand in hand with unfitness and improvements.

It has been the duty of Public Health Departments for many years to ensure that private tenanted houses are kept in good repair. The task was never an easy one but I am sure that all public health inspectors will subscribe to the view that in the last decade it has become increasingly difficult. There are several reasons for this but insofar as controlled houses are concerned the major factor is undoubtedly the pegging of rents at pre-1957 levels, whilst building costs have in the meantime risen by over 50%.

It will be obvious that most, if not all districts have fairly large numbers of dwellings which, though not unfit, are certainly sub-standard. The Public Health Department makes every endeavour to ensure that these sub-standard tenanted houses are kept in a reasonable state of repair but inevitably some fall into an unfit category and have to be dealt with accordingly. Can this deterioration be prevented? The staff of the Department are constantly striving to publicise the advantages of the Improvement Grant Scheme and to discuss its merits with property owners. Regrettably, it is still the case that the Scheme is used mainly by owner/occupiers. Owners of tenanted houses seem reluctant to come forward chiefly because investment return after Grant improvement is unattractive in relation to the initial capital outlay. The Department has given considerable thought to this question and a start has been made in carrying out area housing surveys with the object of ascertaining the extent of the problem and by "following up" in individual cases where improvements are desirable. Undoubtedly the continuing trend towards owner/occupation, particularly by young people, is materially helping in improvement work. So far as tenanted houses are concerned statutory powers are provided in the Housing Act, 1964, to secure improvements but for small Councils the implementation of these powers on any scale is not realistic. The provision whereby owners can require local authorities to purchase their houses is in itself a serious inhibiting factor. A continuing campaign of publicity and persuasion appears to be the only answer.

Finally may I say how encouraging it was to me that at the end of the year there seemed to be every prospect of the Council re-developing the Summer Street/Middle Hill/Bisley Old Road Clearance Area site. A gradual improvement of housing in the area has taken place in the last twenty years and I am quite sure that the proposed re-development will materially assist in accelerating the process.

My thanks are due to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their encouragement and support; and to the Staff of the Department for the work accomplished.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. Critchley.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Tower Hill House,
Stroud.

1. SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR.

Housing and associated matters	2,521
Food Hygiene, Sampling and Meat Inspection...	2,038
General environmental hygiene	1,269
Total:	<u>5,828</u>

2. H O U S I N G .

A. Slum Clearance Programme - position as at 31-12-67.

(a) Estimated number of houses in the area (as returned to the Minister in 1955)	374
(b) Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	301
(c) Total number of unfit houses	675
(d) Number of houses demolished	344
(e) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	146
(f) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	143
(g) Total number dealt with to date	633
(h) Percentage of total dealt with	93.8%

B. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR:
(T.G.Askew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.)

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1967	75
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1967	Nil
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1967 ...	65
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12.67.	5
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.67..	36
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.67	102

Improvement Grants:

- (i) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme:

Private Houses	218
Council Houses	56

- (ii) Total number of houses improved by Standard Grants since commencement of Scheme.

Private Houses	237
Council Houses	584

1967:

<u>Discretionary Grants:</u>	- Private Houses	8
	Council Houses	14

<u>Standard Grants:</u>	- Private Houses	43
-------------------------	------------------------	----

C. REPORT ON HOUSING BY THE HOUSING MANAGER:
(F.J.Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.)

At the 31st December, 1967, the waiting list for Council Houses was as follows:

Sub-tenant applications	71
Tenant applications (excluding Slum Clearance)	76
Applications for aged persons' accommodation	93
Applications from childless couples	25
Road widening/improvement schemes and Slum Clearance.	79
Total:	<u>344</u>

During the year 140 families were re-housed and in order to make better use of the available accommodation 56 transfers were effected.

D. COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

3. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

A. POST-MORTEM INSPECTION:

Table showing animals killed and inspected and carcasses, etc. condemned.

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	2,466	2	243	5,782	2,211
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	1	4	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	722	1	1	265	325
% affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	29.3	50.0	0.8	4.5	15.0
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	-	-	4
% affected with Tuberculosis	.04	-	-	-	0.2
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>	-	-	-	-	-

The income derived from charges for meat inspection during the year was £545. 1s. 6d.

B. POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

C. LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963:

There are no pasteurisation plants within the district and no samples of liquid egg were taken.

D. MILK SUPPLIES:

No samples of raw milk were taken during the year.

E. ICE-CREAM:

Number of Samples taken 10

Results of Bacteriological Examination:

Grade 1		9
2		1
3		-
4		-

F. EXTRANECUS MATTER IN FOOD AND SUNDRY FOOD COMPLAINTS:

Number of complaints received 16.

The following table indicates the numbers of different types of faulty processing or handling which lay behind the complaints.

Extraneous matter	Faulty manufacture	Overkeeping	Miscellaneous
6	6	2	2

G. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED:

(a) Fresh foods and unpackaged preserved foods:

Meat and meat products	390 lbs.
Poultry	120 lbs.
Wet and cured fish	64 lbs.
	5 cwt. approx.

(b) Canned and packaged foods:

Meat and meat products	340 lbs.
Vegetables	450 lbs.
Fruit and Preserves	1,104 lbs.
Soups	60 lbs.
Fish	68 lbs.
Milk and milk products	170 lbs.
Cereals, sweetening compounds & flavourings	104 lbs.
Cheese (including processed and fancy cheeses)	122 lbs.
	21.5 cwt. approx.

Total weight of other foodstuffs condemned: 1 ton 2 cwt. approx.

H. TYPES AND NUMBER OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

- (i) Total number of premises 184
- (ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16. (Personal washing facilities.) 184
- (iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Facilities for washing food and equipment) 137
- (iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 137

Between them, these establishments provide retail outlets for the food trades as follows:-

Cafes and restaurants (including clubs and hotels)	18
Licensed Premises	50
General foods (groceries, sweets and confectionery)	75
Greengrocery	14
Fresh fish, game, etc.	3
Fried fish, etc.....	4
Canteens (schools, hospitals, factories).....	10
Manufacturing bakeries	6
Bakery confectioners	7
Butchers	15

I. REGISTERED PREMISES:

Certain types of businesses are required to be registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice-cream	57
Preparation and manufacture of preserved meats, etc.....	3

J. FOOD HAWKERS (MOBILE SHOPS):

The premises from which these vehicles operate are registered by the Authority in whose area they are situated.

Number of premises registered: 5

The firms and individuals operating mobile shops are registered by each of the Authorities in whose areas the vehicles operate from time to time.

Number of firms and individuals registered
for operation of mobile shops 12

A number of businesses so registered operate small fleets of vehicles, any (but rarely all) of which may operate in the district at any time. In such cases, all the vehicles are inspected and registered. The number of vehicles registered is therefore considerably in excess of the number actually known to operate within the district.

Total number of vehicles registered 31

Actual number of vehicles known to operate within
the district 22

The types of businesses conducted from the mobile shops are as follows:-

	Number of Vehicles	
	Registered.	Operating within District.
Greengrocery & provisions	4	4
Grocery & provisions	11	11
Bread & confectionery	2	2
Fish, fruit & vegetables	1	1
Hot dogs, beverages	13	4

4. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS:

Class of Premises.	Number of premises newly registered during year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices.	5	61	13
Retail Shops.	4	163	10
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	6	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	-	14	12
Fuel storage depots.	-	1	-
TOTALS:	9	245	40

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 339.

B. ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR:

Class of Workplace.	Number of Persons employed.
Offices.....	502
Retail Shops	857
Wholesale department, warehouses	55
Catering establishments open to the public	113
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	2
TOTAL:	1,533
Total Males:.....	586
Total Females:	947

5. HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' PREMISES:

New registrations (transfer to other premises) 3

Total registered 27

6. WATER SUPPLY.

A. Domestic Supplies (Private):

The situation (in respect of dwellinghouses only) is as follows:

	<u>Number of Sources.</u>	<u>Number of dwellinghouses supplied</u>	
		<u>Internal.</u>	<u>External.</u>
<u>Wells</u>	3	3	1
<u>Springs</u>	12	13	-

29 samples were taken and submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

B. Swimming Pools:

Samples taken: 16.

Type.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Chemical.	1	-
Bacteriological.	14	1

7. CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Number of Sites within the District 8

Total number of Caravans 15

8. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licensed premises exist in the District, and the requirements of the Act are found to be satisfactorily complied with in each case. One of these premises is also registered for the sale of animal feeding stuffs.

9. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

No manufacturing premises exist in the District which would be subject to licensing under the Act.

Four premises are registered for storage.

10.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A number of complaints were received during the year; these were investigated fully and any possible remedial action was taken.

11.

DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME.

Number of notices served during the year Nil.
 Number of bins newly supplied 57
 Number of replacement bins supplied 43
 Number of approved bins provided by rated occupiers
 following informal notices Nil.
 Number of additional bins supplied Nil.

12.

PEST CONTROL.

	Type of Property.	
	Non-agricultural.	Agricultural.
1. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	940	13
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	417	8
(ii) Mice	429	5
2. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	1,550	10
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	303	3
(ii) Mice	175	1

One formal application for prior approval under Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was received and approved.

The following tables give the relevant figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in the town centre.

Microgrammes of SMOKE per cu. metre (Daily Readings)

Month	Maximum		Minimum		Average	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
October	131	140	26	26	38.5	48.0
November	240	195	17	19	58.25	52.75
December	149	133	22	22	104.0	32.95
January	172	159	31	30	111.8	67.26
February	139	126	15	21	39.0	37.24
March	56	86	23	21	36.5	33.2
April	110	79	23	20	24.75	23.6
May	51	36	14	11	20.5	16.2
June	53	34	19	12	19.0	17.21
July	50	34	20	11	16.0	19.4
August	52	31	11	10	17.25	18.75
September	114	96	18	17	33.4	32.6

Microgrammes of SULPHUR DIOXIDE per cu. metre (Daily Readings)

Month	Maximum		Minimum		Average	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
October	110	94	32	32	31.5	35.9
November	129	144	33	39	47.8	53
December	73	103	31	54	37.5	43.98
January	140	198	21	62	65.4	80.5
February	137	189	29	40	46.5	52
March	74	105	33	53	46.8	52.72
April	112	142	28	45	44	52
May	64	77	21	27	35.2	37.8
June	60	63	33	39	35.4	36.25
July	60	59	27	28	32.6	32.8
August	35	41	23	19	28	28.4
September	68	74	14	22	35.2	36.4

SEWERAGE:

No major schemes have been carried out during the year, but design of the Westrip scheme is now complete and awaits Ministry approval.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

The tip in Cainscross Road was full and closed early in the year, but it was not possible to commence tipping on the Rural District Council site at Ebley. Arrangements were made to tip on land between the canal and the river, behind the Council's Depot in London Road, but this has been a difficult site to control and will shortly be closed.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The temporary convenience at Cainscross was put into use in September and it is now likely that it will have to remain there for longer than at first anticipated.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

